

## VICTORY.

The Senate Stands by the New Valley Road.

## ROUT OF ENEMIES.

Terminal Facilities Will Be Granted to the Line.

## TWENTY-ONE LOYAL MEN

They Vote to Free the State From the Fetters of the Southern Pacific.

## SIXTEEN POLITICAL SUICIDES.

Those Senators Who Misrepresent the People Stand by Their Political Masters.

SACRAMENTO, March 13.—Here is a roll of political suicides:

Aram, Arms, Dunn, Hart, Henderson, Hoyt, Linder, Mahoney, McGowan, Mitchell, Orr, Seawell, Seymour, Shine, Simpson and Toner.

Something better might have been expected from Seawell and Simpson, but as to the other fourteen their votes on other measures are their records.

It may have been that technicalities influenced Seawell's brain. On other questions he has voted with the square end of the proposition.

Simpson's break from his previous record is the surprise of the Senate. He is considered a square and upright man. It might seem a little thing to impute to him sectional jealousy as the cause for voting in accordance with the wishes of the Southern Pacific lobbyists, but it is difficult to find another motive. No one impugns Simpson's honesty, but it looks as if he voted to fasten the Southern Pacific grip on San Francisco, that the industries of the coast's metropolis should die and that Los Angeles should profit thereby.

As for McGowan, well, his colleague, Bledsoe, openly asserts that the Southern Pacific owns him; but as for the rest, their vote was just what was expected. Hoyt managed to get on the right end of the proposition, and then changed his vote from "aye" to "no."

"The sixteen men whose names head this list are those who voted against the bill to authorize the Board of Harbor Commissioners to lease terminal facilities to the competing railroad. Five of these men represent San Francisco. They are:

Arms, Dunn, Henderson, Mahoney and Toner.

What are their records?

Look at every sneaking amendment the Southern Pacific has grafted on bills in committee, and find their votes recorded "aye" in the Senate journal.

Dunn stands openly charged by a Senatorial colleague with an attempt at bribery, and a committee is even now investigating the charges. He introduced five bills during the session, two of which are "cinches" of antiquated flavor, which appear at every session, and a third has such a doubtful ring that when its authorship was mistakenly attributed to another Senator that Senator indignantly denied its paternity and demanded a correction of the error. Senator Dunn enjoys the notoriety of having been accused of jury-bribing in the case of Actor Curtis when the latter was on trial for the murder of Police Officer Grant.

Senator Toner is the sire of just seven bills. He fathered the gas bill "cinch," the pilot bill "cinch" and the bill to permit slogging matches to take place.

Senator Mahoney of the "stuffed district" enjoys the distinction of having as friends two men who, by fraud, attempted to assist his election, now under sentence to terms in the State prison.

And such as these seek to make laws for the State and draw the cinch of the Southern Pacific saddle to the tension strain about California. But in spite of such as these the valley terminal is assured.

The Senate voted it, and all that remains to make it law are the words: "Approved. James H. Budd, Governor."

There is talk here among the recent arrivals from the bay that when the five Senators return to San Francisco they will be treated to a coat of tar and feathers, as hanging them in effigy would not do justice to such traitors as a sacred trust. Twenty-one Senators cast their votes for the valley road to-day. These are the men who proved faithful to their pledge and gave their votes for terminal facilities to the San Joaquin Railroad:

Beard, Bert, Biggy, Burke, Earl, Fay, Flint, Franck, Gesford, Graves, Holloway, Langford, Martin, Matthews, McAllister, Pedlar, Shippee, Smith, Voorheis, Whitehurst, Withington.

Three Senators did not vote. They are: Andrews, Denison and Ford.

Senator Denison's business relations are well known. He leases certain privileges from the Southern Pacific. In the face of that he had the decency not to vote and the comparison of his action with that of the five Senators from San Francisco is a comment in itself.

When the bill came up for final passage in the Senate this morning there were several disingenuous explanations. There were the usual constitutional bugaboos which such men as McGowan scare up when they want to oppose a measure. As the rollcall proceeded these explanations of votes began to come. Senator McGowan sent up a written explanation to the desk. This is it:

As an explanation of my vote upon the amendment to Senate bill 709, published on page 18 of the Journal of the Senate, of this date, I desire to say that the amendment proposes a "lease" of water front upon the bay of San Francisco. Section 3 of article XV declares that "all tide lands within two miles of any incorporated city or town in the State fronting on the waters of any harbor used for

the purpose of navigation shall be withheld from grant or sale to corporations."

The word "grant" as used in the constitution includes a lease. This being true I am of the opinion that the proposed amendment is within the inhibition of the constitution.

I vote "no" upon the question of concurrence in the hope that a committee of free conference may be appointed, and that such committee propose an amendment to the bill in question empowering the Board of State Harbor Commissioners to permit the use and privilege of terminal facilities to any road under such conditions and circumstances as now used and had by other corporations.

I am unalterably opposed to the granting of public property or rights which should be held by the people to any corporation. The history of legislation demonstrates the utter folly of the people giving to corporations valuable rights and property.

Senator Orr followed with another written explanation:

I vote "no" because there is no provision in the bill requiring one mile of road to be built, and while there is one prohibiting the assignment of this lease, there is none prohibiting the subletting of any portion of the property and it may result in the control of the whole property by a corporation for private purposes to the loss of the State.

Senator Seawell declared that Senator McGowan's written explanation of his vote fitted his case.

Senators Seymour and Simpson made parallel statements.

When the name of Voorheis was called the Senator from Alameda said: "There have been many explanations of adverse votes on constitutional grounds. I propose to explain my vote. The Attorney-General of the State declares that the bill is constitutional and I vote 'aye.'"

And the bill escaped from the fangs of the Southern Pacific and the Governor has but to approve it.

There has been talk of a Senatorial combine of twenty-three. Newspaper men have heard it. Senator Biggy referred to it, declaring that he knew of but one man who belonged to it, the man who, he says, sought to bribe him to enter such a combine. He did not know that any other Senator had joined such a ring to loot.

Now there may be no such thing as a combine, but whether there be one or not it is interesting to compare the votes on certain propositions. When Senator Biggy yesterday afternoon sought to save San Francisco from the Southern Pacific's amendments to a bill regulating streets and streetcar fares the following Senators voted against his first amendment:

Aram, Arms, Andrews, Denison, Dunn, Flint, Hart, Henderson, Hoyt, Linder, Mahoney, Mitchell, Orr, Seymour, Shine, Simpson, Toner.

Subtract the names of Andrews, Denison and Flint from this list and fourteen of the sixteen Senators who voted against the valley road terminal remain.

After Senator Biggy's daring expose and Senator Withington's denunciation of the Southern Pacific lobby, coupled with Senator McAllister's efforts to save San Francisco, there was a break for cover; yet nine Senators had the hardihood to vote for a Southern Pacific cinch on the streetcar traffic of San Francisco, and these were:

Denison, Dunn, Hart, Henderson, Linder, Mahoney, Mitchell, Seymour and Toner.

And all these, except Denison, repeated their record this morning by voting with the Southern Pacific against the valley road.

Take the rollcall on the scalpers' bill, a Southern Pacific bill, and a majority of the negative votes cast this morning will be found to have been for that bill. Take every "cinch" bill which has come up this session and you will find either the author or the ardent supporter of such bill among the sixteen who voted against the valley road.

## ALL INDORSE THE BILL.

## THE VALLEY ROAD TERMINAL MEASURE A NECESSITY.

SACRAMENTO, March 13.—Senators and Assemblymen who voted for the bill to lease terminal facilities to the valley road were interviewed to-night on the proposition. There was a unanimity of opinion that the bill was a necessity to enable the competing road to reach San Francisco. Its passage meant, they said, almost immediate construction work, which would give employment to an army of men. Beyond that there was the necessity to shake off the shackles of the Southern Pacific and give to the citizens of California what every other State except Nevada possesses, competition in fares and freights.

## GOVERNOR BUDD APPROVES.

## THE EXECUTIVE WILL SIGN THE VALLEY ROAD TERMINAL BILL.

SACRAMENTO, March 13.—"Just so soon as the Board of Harbor Commissioners and the valley road people agree upon a lease of terminal property in San Francisco I will sign the bill. I favor the valley road and I favor the bill to lease to that road terminal facilities in San Francisco."

This is the declaration made by Governor Budd to-night.

## MONEY FOR WHITTIER.

## A BIG APPROPRIATION FOR THE SOUTHERN REFORM SCHOOL.

SACRAMENTO, March 13.—An appropriation of \$82,150 for improvements at the Whittier Reform School was allowed to-day in addition to the \$200,000. The new appropriation is for new buildings and improvements. The bill received 42 votes after a call of the House. Dixon of San Francisco gave notice that he would ask a reconsideration of the vote.

A reconsideration was effected of the vote that defeated the appropriation of \$46,500 for a steam laundry, boiler and other improvements for the Home for Feeble-minded Children. The bill was then carried.

The bill authorizing the appointment of alternate jurors was lost by a vote of 24 to 33. The bill will be reconsidered to-morrow.

Pendleton sought to have the bill requiring the licensing of architects reconsidered. He did not succeed, as the vote stood only 35 to 27. Judge Wayne of Alameda being among those voting "aye."

Among the other bills passed were the following:

Authorizing the formation of districts for building sewers and making other sanitary improvements.

Closing barber-shops and bathhouses on Sundays. (Belshaw and Wade alone voted "no.")

Abolishing the Viticultural Commission.

Providing that ex-soldiers and sailors should be given preference in State appointments.

Allowing cities and counties to lease property to associations of ex-soldiers and sailors.

## WHIRL AT THE PRESS.

Assemblymen Find Fault With Newspaper Reports.

## THE PLAINT OF REID.

Complains of a Statement and Then Admits Its Truthfulness.

## AN ATTACK ON A COLLEAGUE.

Powers Resents the Personal Remarks of the Member From Trinity.

SACRAMENTO, March 13.—Questions of privilege were as numerous in the Assembly to-day as Southern Pacific lobbyists were yesterday. The first came from Reid of Trinity.

He denounced an article in the CALL as false, and then admitted its truth. The article in question stated that he had discussed an amendment to the bill helping the valley road with C. W. Cross, the Southern Pacific's attorney, and then denied that he had talked with the gentleman.

"I was asked if I had consulted with an attorney of the Southern Pacific in regard to the amendment I had prepared, and I said 'no,'" began Reid. "I reiterate that statement. I went to the library and asked Dr. Matthews to get me a copy of the constitution in order to look the matter up. Mr. Cross was there, and I told him I thought the matter was unconstitutional, and we were talking about the matter when the man who informed Powers of the matter rushed out of the room to spread the news."

Reid then grew personal, attacking the motives of the reporter and Dwyer, who questioned him, saying the latter had been advised to do so by Powers of San Francisco, who got his information from a man who admitted that he owned stock in the valley road, and was lobbying for it.

Dwyer said he asked the question because he thought the fact he spoke of was true, and that he had learned since that it was true.

Powers admitted that he had advised Dwyer in the matter. The opposition to the bill, he said, had come from Southern Pacific lobbyists, their paid tools and Mr. Reid.

"I was informed that Mr. Reid had discussed the constitutionality of the measure with Mr. Cross, the attorney for the Southern Pacific. Five reputable citizens can testify that the statement is true. Mr. Reid himself has admitted that this conversation took place."

"I never did," shouted Reid. "Mr. Speaker, that statement is not so. I—" But the Speaker's gavel made Reid sit down. This he did muttering wrathfully while Powers poured forth a flood of scathing invective on the Trinity Assemblyman's head, saying:

"Nothing needs to be said against the accusations of a man who stands against the progress of the State and attempts by unimportant changes to obstruct the passage of a bill that will free the State from the clutches of the corporation that has so long held this State in its power. This man has made himself the mouthpiece of the great corruptionist that has so long defiled California politics. Now, when he turns against me and mine I intend to protect myself."

Reid did not take his angry eyes off the face of the young San Francisco Assemblyman, as the latter in rapid succession enumerated the peculiar actions of which the Trinity Assemblyman had been guilty. As Powers took his seat Reid asked, with a sneer, if the virtuous San Franciscan had not been elected by and been a part of the political machine of San Francisco. Powers sprang to his feet, but subsided as Bachman of Fresno was recognized by the Speaker and said, with his peculiar drawl:

"Mr. Speaker, I move that this whole matter be referred to the general laundry."

A laugh ensued. Then Ewing, the Populist, of San Francisco, arose to protest against a sweeping statement in the Executive Journal. He said that he had been only San Franciscans who had not been influenced by corruptionists. He defied any one to show where he had voted against the dictates of his conscience.

Dinkelspiel announced that he was satisfied that the statement was a mistake on the part of the reporter.

The House was largely interested in the discussion. They were anxious to hear the excuses that the recalcitrant members had to make. Still they were all in sympathy with Judge Wayne of Alameda when he asked:

"Mr. Speaker, I want to know whether we are here to discuss the newspapers or to make laws?"

"As a newspaper man," Bachman exclaimed, "I wish to say that it is our duty to throw mud. If it don't stick it don't hurt, and I can't see where the kick comes."

Speaker Lynch tried to stop the applause that followed with his gavel. He then said that the present Assembly had been so clean from scandals that the newspaper men had to be very lively skirmishers to make their papers interesting. He thought it wiser not to take up the time of the House with useless explanations.

## PROPOSED ELECTION LAWS.

## SEVERAL REFORM MEASURES PASSED BY THE ASSEMBLY.

SACRAMENTO, March 13.—There was quite a run on election laws in the Assembly to-day.

Spencer's new primary law proposition was the first to be considered. Dixon's amendment was to have a law similar to that in vogue at present.

Powers of San Francisco favored Dixon's proposition because it was less cumbersome and less expensive than that proposed by Judge Spencer.

Bledsoe of Humboldt also opposed the Spencer bill on the ground that its provisions were more exacting than for a general election and would be too expensive, besides it would give the Supervisors too much power.

Spencer said that his bill was the result of much labor and was intended to blot out present abuses.

Dixon thought his amendment was the most business-like, but the House voted it down.

Then Spencer introduced some more amendments, one of which made the new law refer only to San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Dixon protested that the provision making the Saturday on which the primaries were to be held a holiday was preposterous, but the amendments were adopted just the same and the bill sent to the printer.

Powers' bill in regard to the registration of voters was passed unanimously. The bill among other things requires the voter at the time of registering to tell whether he can read or write, and thus prevents political rascals from seeing that their men keep contacts about voting. Another change leaves ninety days in which to purge the register.

Spencer's bill, adding to the provisions of the election laws, in order to prevent any of the abuses which were so prominent at the last election, was also passed by a vote of 58 to 3.

## BLEDSOE IN A TEMPER.

## TALKS OF FIGHTING SPENCER DURING A HOT DEBATE.

SACRAMENTO, March 13.—Assemblyman Bledsoe of Humboldt was unmercifully scored to-day on the floor of the House by Spencer of Lassen. Talk of fistfights was indulged in by the Humboldt reformer, but to the disappointment of his fellow-members nothing came of it. The trouble arose over the question of reconsidering the vote by which the Assembly refused to consent to a commission to revise the codes.

Bledsoe of Humboldt opposed reconsideration. The bill, he claimed, deserved the fate accorded it. The codes needed revising, to be sure, but he was not in favor of appointing an expensive Commissioner to do the work when an extra assistant Attorney-General might do the work at one-tenth the cost. He claimed that a Los Angeles attorney had been lobbying for the bill for six weeks in the hope of getting a job.

Jones of Stockton thought it would be wrong, under his pledge of economy, to vote for an extra expense.

This aroused Bledsoe to declare that the whole proposition was an attempt to loot the treasury for the benefit of a few lawyers with strong political pull.

Spencer of Lassen, with cutting sarcasm, said, glancing first at Bledsoe, that when people wore green goggles, everything they saw seemed green. "When they are full of fraud and deceit and tricks," he continued, "they see visions of improper things. To such people everything seems rotten and corrupt. From the beginning of the world there has been corruption, and the House has been occupied with charges of corruptness, arising from one particular source. I am accountable for it in only one way, the objector is looking through eyes warped by his own foulness."

The motion for reconsideration was passed by a vote of 53 to 14. Then Bledsoe gained the floor and said: "Ever since the beginning of the session politicians made personal remarks about me. I expected to be a member of the Legislature, because I have a constituency that supports me. Just the same I am all the harder the more abused."

Spencer said that he had not named any one in his remarks, but if Bledsoe thought the description fitted him (Spencer) had no objection to seeing him squirm. The general laugh which followed this remark incensed Bledsoe, who rose in his seat and declared that if the gentleman from Lassen were not so old, he, Bledsoe, would call him to account personally outside.

Spencer laughed at him, and suggested that Bledsoe should not pay any attention to the disparity in years between them, but both were called to order by Powers, in the chair.

The bill was finally passed.

## TEACHERS' PENSION BILL

PASSES THE HOUSE, AFTER BEING STRIPPED OF MANY PROVISIONS.

SACRAMENTO, March 13.—At last the teachers have got their pension bill through the Assembly. It is but a skeleton of its former robust, husky and pretentious form. All the fat and most of the meat has been stripped from it. In its present form it leaves the formation of the fund entirely with the teachers, while it is left entirely within the discretion of the teachers individually whether they enter the fund or not.

There was no speech-making. A motion was made to reconsider the vote by which the bill was killed. This was carried.

Then a vote was taken on the bill. Only 38 votes were scored. The absentees were called and 40 votes obtained. There still lacked one of being enough to carry the bill, and a call of the House was demanded.

As the clerk was reading the bill the friends of the measure hurried to and fro getting votes. Mrs. A. P. Bradley also moved from chair to chair. This caused Bledsoe to appeal to the chair. He announced that there were lobbyists on the floor contrary to the rules. The chair ordered such persons to leave the floor on pain of ejection.

Mrs. Bradley hastened from the floor, but she had accomplished her work. Price of Sonoma changed his vote from "no" to "aye" and the bill was carried.

A burst of applause greeted the clerk's announcement of the vote, which was as follows:

Ayes—Bettman, Boothby, Bulla, Butler, Coghlin, Coleman, Collins, Cutter, Davis, Devine, Devitt, Dinkelspiel, Dixon, Dunbar, Dwyer, Ewing, Guy, Hall, Hatfield, Healey, Holland, Huber, Keen, Lewis, McKelvey, Merrill, O'Day, Osborn, Pendleton, Powers, Price, Reid, Richards, Spencer, Stanley, Staley, Tibbits, Tomlin, Twigg, Wayne, Weyse, Zochli, 42.

Noes—Ash, Bassford, Belshaw, Bennett, Berry, Bledsoe, Cargill, Dale, Dodge, Fassett, Gay, Glass, Hudson, Johnson, Jones, Kelsey, Kenyon, Laird, Langeroun, Nelson, North, Phelps, Robinson, Rowell, Sanford, Swisher, Wade, Speaker Lynch—25.

Hailstorm at Santa Rosa.

SANTA ROSA, March 13.—This section was visited by a heavy hailstorm at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon. For nearly ten minutes hailstones as large as peas fell. Old settlers say that it is the heaviest hail ever seen here in forty years. No particular damage was done to crops, as fruit is not yet blossoming or budding. The storm ended with a heavy rain.

## NO FERRY BRIDGE.

Defeat of the East-Street Improvement Plan in the Assembly.

## AFTER A LIVELY DEBATE.

Dixon Makes Strenuous Effort to Secure the Passage of the Measure.

## HIS ENDEAVORS PROVE FUTILE.

It is Voted Down, Though Only Three San Francisco Members Were in Opposition.

SACRAMENTO, March 13.—The East-street improvement bill, which was to provide for the building of a bridge across the East-street railroad tracks, so as to permit of access to the new ferry depot without necessitating running the gauntlet of the numerous cars and teams at that point, was killed in the Assembly to-day by a vote of 35 to 25.

A lively time ensued when Dixon of San Francisco tried to effect the reconsideration of this bill, which was known as Senate bill 60, and which authorized the Harbor Commissioners to lay out and improve certain property on East street, between Clay and Market, and to establish a line of streets.

Price of Sonoma opposed the reconsideration on the ground that the bill had been reported unfavorably by the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, of which Dixon was chairman and Price a member.

"It was only done," Dixon protested, "because a number of the members were not present. There were four in favor of this bill besides myself and the committee took advantage of the absence of the friends of the measure to report it unfavorably."

"Mr. Dixon will have to admit," Price retorted, "that he held the bill back several days after it had been considered by the committee in hopes of being able to get a favorable report. He did not succeed and now he wants to accomplish his end in the Assembly."

The bill was refused passage by the following vote:

Ayes—Ash, Bachman, Bennett, Berry, Bledsoe, Butler, Collins, Cutter, Devine, Davitt, Dixon, Dodge, Dunbar, Gay, Glass, Huber, Johnson, Kelsey, Langeroun, Meads, McCarthy, Powers, Stansell, Weyse, Zochli—25.

Noes—Bartlett, Bassford, Belshaw, Bettman, Coleman, Dale, Davis, Dinkelspiel, Dwyer, Ewing, Guy, Hall, Hatfield, Healey, Jones, Keen, Kenyon, Nelson, North, O'Day, Pendleton, Phelps, Reid, Richards, Robinson, Rowell, Spencer, Stanley, Tibbits, Tomlin, Twigg, Wayne, Wilkinson, Mr. Speaker—35.

It is to be noted that only Merrill (R.), Ewing (P.) and Healey (D.) of the San Francisco delegation voted against the measure.

## THE SENATE.

## ACTION ON THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS BILL.

SACRAMENTO, March 13.—Aside from the valley terminal proposition the subject before the Senate to-day which excited the greatest interest was the bill giving to the Board of Examiners jurisdiction over the State charitable and penal institutions. Senator Hart offered an amendment to exclude all elective officers from the provisions of the bill. This would exempt the office of State Printer, and a strong lobby, headed by State Printer Johnson and many employees, were present to see the amendment adopted. In this they met disappointment.

Senator Pedlar asked why this exemption should be made. This influence, he said, comes from employees of the State of California who fear an investigation. It was not a matter of politics, but one of business and common honesty.

Senator Hart made his speech of the session. He declared that there had been a good deal of harping over the question of politics. He did not care whence the bill came and should oppose it. The personnel of the present Board of Examiners was a good one, but in the future one not so good might be in power. He did not believe in making the Board of Examiners dictators of California.

Senator McAllister declared that he could hardly restrain himself when such arguments were used. What the bill attempted was to control the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars. There should be some supervision. That supervision did not exist.

Senator Ford asked if the Board of Examiners had not the right under the law to examine and report the reports of these institutions. "In an indirect way may be so," replied Senator McAllister, "but it is insufficient."

"Whence comes this opposition to the bill?" asked Senator Withington. "More than three-fourths of the tax levy of the State is spent in salaries. We can, under this bill, retrench on three-fourths of the expenditures of the State and place the determination with a board, two of which are of one party and the third of another party. Every party in the State was pledged to economy. Now, will the Senate vote against the last measure of economy of the session?"

A vote on Hart's amendment, the purpose of which was to exclude the State Printing Office from the provisions of the bill, was taken, and this is the way the Senators voted:

Ayes—Aram, Arms, Andrews, Bert, Denison, Earl, Flint, Ford, Hart, Holloway, Hoyt, Linder, Mahoney, Martin, McGowan, Shine, Simpson, Voorheis—19.

Noes—Burke, Dunn, Fay, Franck, Gesford, Graves, Henderson, Langford, Matthews, McAllister, Mitchell, Orr, Pedlar, Seawell, Seymour, Smith, Toner, Whitehurst, Withington—19.

Absent—Beard, Biggy.

The secretary tallied the vote as 20 for, 18 against, and the chair announced the amendment carried.

Senator Graves declared the result was wrong, to which the president pro tem. made answer that the result had been declared by the chair.

It was found that Gesford's name had

## THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

Two Female Shop-Lifters Caught Stealing at Fresno.

## LOOTING OF DRY GOODS.

The Thieves Are Both Elderly and Respectable Appearing Women.

## TRY TO BRIBE AN OFFICER.

An Offer of One Hundred Dollars to Be Permitted to Escape Going to Jail.

FRESNO, March 13.—Mrs. Annie Holkey and Mrs. Carrie Libbee, two respectable-looking, middle-aged women, supposed to have come from Sumner, were arrested here to-day while stealing from a dry-goods store. One engaged the attention of the clerk, while the other slipped small articles into a long sack concealed in her dress. They confessed when arrested and promised the officer \$100 if he would let them escape without notoriety.

## Cutting the Prices of Flour



## CURBING THE JUDGES.

Bill Limiting Disbarment Offenses Passes the Assembly.

## IN AID OF PHILBROOK.

The Measure Will Now Go to the Governor for Approval.

## WAYMIRE'S ALLEGED BAD FAITH

A Charge That He Had Promised to Sustain the Measure, but He Fought It.

SACRAMENTO, March 13.—The bill to prevent an attorney being disbarred at the caprice of a Judge for words used in an argument in court passed the Assembly today. This will send it to the Governor if a reconsideration is not effected by its enemies. The bill was introduced at the request of Horace Philbrook, who was disbarred for three years because of certain charges made against Judge Ralph C. Harrison in the argument of a case. It provides that a lawyer cannot be disbarred for his language unless he shall have been first convicted of criminal libel for its use and further reinstates any attorney who is now disbarred without having had a trial. Bulla of Los Angeles urged that the bill was not good since it would tend to lessen the respect in which the Supreme Court was now held. This respect, he claimed, was due to the fact that the people were not allowed to become unduly familiar with its representatives.

Judge Spencer spoke long and earnestly for the bill. He said he had earned his way to the position he held in the legal profession by a life of work and study. He thought it wrong to give a Judge, who might be prejudiced against him because of some defeat when both were practicing at the bar, the right to take from him his license to practice without having a chance to take an appeal. Judges, he urged, were only human, and had prejudices and made mistakes. The bill was good in that it guarded against giving the Judges too great powers.

Devine of San Francisco agreed with Judge Spencer. He stated that he did not think it was right to give any man the right to say that another man should not practice his profession.

Dixon of San Francisco also spoke for the bill.

Judge Waymire of Alameda spoke against the measure. He thought the dignity of courts should be upheld. He said the Legislature had adopted certain rules to prescribe who could come before it. Judges, he thought, should have the same power.

The action of Judge Waymire occasioned general surprise, as it was understood that he was not going to oppose the measure.

Philbrook, who has been working for the passage of the bill, asserts positively that Waymire volunteered the information that he was not going to speak against the bill and was going to vote for it.

"Not only did he not keep his word in this," said Philbrook to-night, "but he even induced Pendleton to move for a reconsideration of the vote by which the bill was carried. His reason for this I cannot imagine. He denies now that he gave the promise, but I am willing to swear that he volunteered the information to me."

Philbrook says he went to Pendleton to ask him why he intended to reconsider the bill and the latter told him it was entirely through courtesy to Judge Waymire.

"He assured me he still intended to vote for the bill," said Philbrook, "but that Judge Waymire had come to him and asked him to give the notice which may mean so much to the San Francisco attorney and promising in return to vote for the measure requiring the licensing of architects."

The bill was carried by a mere majority. At the time of the first roll call the vote stood 33 to 25. A call of the house was then demanded and at last the 41 votes necessary to carry the measure were obtained. There were only 27 noes, 14 members being absent or not voting. The vote was as follows:

Ayes—Barker, Berry, Bledsoe, Boothby, Butler, Coughlin, Collins, Dale, Devine, Dixon, Dunbar, Dwyer, Ewing, Fassett, Gay, Glass, Hall, Healey, Holland, Huber, Hudson, Keen, Kenyon, Lewis, McCarthy, McKelvey, Nelson, O'Day, Osborn, Pendleton, Richards, Robinson, Rowell, Sanford, Stangl, Wade, Weyse, 41.

Noes—Ash, Bachman, Belshaw, Bennett, Bettman, Bulla, Cargill, Cutter, Davis, Dinkel, Dodge, Guy, Hatfield, Johnson, Jones, Kelley, Laugenour, Mead, Merrill, North, Phelps, Price, Stansell, Swisher, Wayne, Weyse, Speaker Lynch—27.

## ARREST OF REID OF TRINITY.

THE ASSEMBLYMAN'S BOISTEROUS CONDUCT AT THE NIGHT SESSION.

SACRAMENTO, March 13.—Reid of Trinity succeeded in making himself so offensive to-night that he had to be put under arrest by the sergeant-at-arms in order to keep order.

The county division bill was brought up on the urgency file by Davis of Tulare. This bill is identical with the Linder bill, which caused such a cry of fraud in the Senate by its bad features.

Its peculiarity was that it made county division easy and allowed the cutting of a county into as many parts as there were portions containing 5000 people.

As soon as the bill was ready amendments began to pour in. These amendments were the same that had been accepted in the Senate, and were designed to render the division of a county more difficult and a matter requiring the will of a greater number of voters. They were adopted one after another.

In the meanwhile, Reid of Trinity was introducing amendments, the adoption of which would certainly have killed the bill. One was to put the matter of division to a vote of the entire old county.

Another was that a new county could not be made of parts of two or more counties. The Trinity amendment had only a small following and succeeded only in delaying matters. These delays were made greater by his uproarious conduct and continual appeals from the decision of the chair.

Laugenour of Yolo, another Democrat, occupied the chair all during the proceedings, and his quick and impartial rulings were upheld at every point. Finally one of Reid's amendments was voted down by a heavy majority.

Reid scurried to his seat to demand a rollcall, but before he could get to his

place Laugenour had announced the vote. Reid wanted a second expression on the amendment, but was ruled out of order by the chair, who ordered the clerk to proceed with the reading of the next section of the bill.

"I appeal from the decision of the chair," shouted Reid.

A thundering vote upheld the chair. Reid still objected, and Laugenour ordered him to take his seat. Instead of doing so Reid yelled at the top of his voice that he protested against having things railroaded through in the way they were being done.

He called upon Speaker Lynch to go back to the chair, and made a personal attack upon Speaker pro tem. Laugenour, who, finding that his orders had no effect in quieting the noisy mountain member, called on the sergeant-at-arms to make the member keep still.

This had no effect and Reid was put under arrest, Sergeant-at-Arms Lamphrey marching him before the bar of the house. There was no noise then.

At this juncture a Democratic member, thinking that Reid had been sufficiently humiliated, moved that further action under the arrest be dropped, and the member was allowed to take his seat. He was quite orderly the rest of the evening. Finally all the valuable Senate amendments were adopted.

Further amendments were shut off by moving the previous question. This was carried.

Those voting "aye" are in favor of the bill as it stands. A number of those voting "no" will favor the bill, as will some of the fifteen absentees. The vote was as follows:

Ayes—Berry, Bettman, Boothby, Coughlin, Coleman, Collins, Dale, Devine, Dinkel, Dixon, Ewing, Gay, Glass, Hall, Healey, Kelley, Laugenour, Lewis, McCarthy, Merrill, O'Day, Osborn, Pendleton, Richards, Robinson, Thomas, Tibbitts, Tomblin, Twigg, Wayne, Wilkinson, Zocchi, Speaker Lynch—34.

Noes—Bassford, Belshaw, Bennett, Bledsoe, Bulla, Butler, Cutter, Devitt, Dodge, Dunbar, Dwyer, Fassett, Hatfield, Holland, Huber, Hudson, Johnson, Kenyon, Laird, McKelvey, Nelson, Osborn, Price, Reid, Richards, Robinson, Rowell, Sanford, Stangl, Wade, Weyse—31.

Dodge of Alameda made a vigorous protest against Boothby's bill to allow six-round boxing contests with five-ounce gloves. The Alamedan wanted to introduce an amendment to make it manslaughter if a man were killed in such a contest.

Boothby made a speech for his bill. Devine of San Francisco seconded his efforts. Bledsoe denounced the bill as iniquitous, and said it was an insult to the House to introduce such a measure.

"What do you know about boxing contests, anyhow?" asked O'Day of San Francisco, who favored the measure.

"I know men have been killed in the prizefighting," was the answer.

Boothby here challenged any one to name an instance where a man had been killed in a contest carried on under conditions such as were provided in the bill. He then argued the value of the measure and the uselessness of Dodge's amendment, which would only delay the bill's passage.

Dodge's amendment was voted down. The passage of the bill was then put to the House. Only thirty-five votes could be rallied in its favor and it was defeated.

Dwyer gave notice that he would move to reconsider, and, as forty-nine men have promised to vote for the bill, it is probable that it will eventually be passed.

No opposition was made to the general appropriation bill to-day. It was passed this morning without comment by a vote of 51 to 2. The two voting in the negative were Barker of Santa Barbara and Jones of San Joaquin, both of whom took this means of expressing their disapproval of the amounts allowed.

Bledsoe of Humboldt wanted to amend the bill appropriating \$25,000 to establish a system of ventilation for the Capitol by reducing the sum to \$10,000. This was lost. After a lively skirmish the bill was finally refused passage, only 34 votes being cast in the affirmative.

## OREGON ROAD RECEIVERSHIP

JUDGE BELLINGER DENIES THE PETITION OF A TRUST COMPANY.

THERE WILL BE NO MODIFICATION OF THE ORDER APPOINTING THE RECEIVER.

PORTLAND, Or., March 13.—Judge Bellinger to-day rendered a decision denying the petition of the American Loan and Trust Company, the minority stockholders of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, and Receiver McNeill for a modification of the order appointing the receiver. The accounts involved in the contest are, however, all to go before a Master-in-Chancery, except those on which payment is urgent, and such are to be provided for by special orders of the court upon application and hearing.

Ex-Senator Saunders of Montana, one of the attorneys for the American Loan and Trust Company in the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern receivership case, began the argument against the demurrer to the bill. Speaking of the present receivership he said the question of whether or not it is desirable to continue it depended upon two considerations, one of which was whether the receivers possessed the requirement necessary, and the other whether their opinions, hopes and desires were proper and right as regards the operation of this and other properties. The precise proposition laid down was, he said, that the road must have the present receivers, though they are receivers of other and community railroads. This, he claimed, was not equitable, even though the proposition was made by senior security-holders, because those security-holders were interested in Union Pacific securities and other securities of properties the receivers operate. He said it was equivalent to saying the Short Line should be operated in the interest of protecting the securities of these other properties, and was inequitable to the junior lien-holders of the Short Line. The only right the American Loan and Trust Company claimed in these proceedings was that secured to them by contract. That they acquired when they paid over to the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway Company \$11,000,000. This right, he said, was one that could not be taken from them, and that they were entitled to possession of the road, as provided in their mortgage.

One-Minute Speech Rule.

SACRAMENTO, March 13.—Speeches are to be limited to one minute each after tomorrow morning. A resolution to that effect was adopted by an overwhelming vote this afternoon. Under the rules, however, action cannot be taken till tomorrow morning. The House is in a temper to enforce the new law now and it will save much time.

An odd palindromic sentence—one which reads the same backward as forward—is "Draw pupil's lip upward."

## AFTER THE COMBINE.

Charges of Corruption in the Senate to Be Probed.

## THE FORCES AT WORK.

A Committee of Attorneys Will Demand a Full Investigation.

## BIGGY'S ATTORNEY IS READY.

Governor Budd and the Sacramento Grand Jury Also Desire the Inquiry.

SACRAMENTO, March 13.—Three attorneys, W. W. Foote, Joseph Nougues and J. J. Dwyer, will demand to-morrow morning of the committee appointed to investigate the charge made by Senator Biggy against Senator Dunn, that the entire Senate be investigated.

The senators have in a vague way talked of a combine. Now they will be asked to tell what they know.

The question of adjournment probably stands between the desire of attorneys and a complete investigation, since the Senate this afternoon concurred in the Assembly resolution to adjourn on Saturday next.

This afternoon the proposition was brought up in the Senate to adjourn on Saturday next, concurring in the Assembly resolution.

Senator Dunn declared that the Senate ought not to concur in the Assembly resolution to adjourn. A grave charge had been made against him and he desired that an investigation should be had before adjournment.

Senator Bert thereupon moved that the proposition to adjourn be dismissed at a later date in order to give Senator Dunn the opportunity asked for.

Senator McGowan asked Senator Simpson, the chairman of the investigating committee, when he would be ready to report, and the reply was that the committee, under the resolution, would inquire into no other matter than the charge brought by Senator Biggy, and would, therefore, be able to report by Saturday.

Bert withdrew his amendment and the Senate agreed with the Assembly to adjourn on Saturday.

The Senate investigating committee had a brief session this morning. Biggy declared that Dunn was the man to whom he referred in his sensational speech yesterday.

Senator Dunn said he was ready to proceed with the investigation. He was asked if he desired an attorney and replied that he did not think he wanted one. Senator Biggy declared that he would be represented by an attorney. This attorney is W. W. Foote.

The committee adjourned to meet at 9:30 o'clock to-morrow morning, when W. W. Foote says he will be prepared to go on with the case, though Senator Biggy will not be present.

Senator Biggy received the announcement that his sister was dead, and he departed for the city yesterday. This is his second bereavement within the last ten days, as he lost his wife but a few days ago.

Last night Senator Biggy called upon Governor Budd. The Governor told him to tell the whole truth and to have the full investigation.

"I want this matter thoroughly ventilated. If there is any corrupt Senator he should be investigated," said Governor Budd to-night. "I have told the Attorney-General that it is his duty to prosecute and he will do so."

This is not the only phase of the matter. H. M. La Rue, foreman of the Grand Jury of Sacramento County, has signified his intention to investigate, and when the Grand Jury sits again on Monday next he will bring the subject before that body.

Some interesting results are promised when Attorney Foote to-morrow morning asks for a full investigation of the Senate. Attorney Foote says he wants an open investigation and will oppose any secret session.

## BISHOP NINDE'S RETURN.

THE METHODIST PRELATE AT VANCOUVER TALKS OF THE ORIENT.

HE HAS STRONG FAITH IN THE JAPANESE AS A GROWING NATION.

VANCOUVER, B. C., March 13.—Among the passengers from the Orient on the Empress of India was Bishop Ninde of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who has been in China for the purpose of visiting the different missions of his denomination.

"Since the murder of Wiley," said the Bishop in conversation to-night, "there have been no further outrages in the Orient, and the prospects of missionary work are most favorable. In Japan, more particularly, we are allowed to distribute Bibles among the military, and even among the Emperor's own bodyguard. And another encouraging sign also is that several of our native Christian ministers have joined the army as chaplains, or if not exactly recognized as such, they are furnished with free transportation and living."

"In China the hatred against all foreigners is intensified in some places, but the feeling as far as my own experience goes seems to be genial, except in Yang-tse Valley. I have frequently made extended excursions and have had no trouble at all. I stayed three or four months in China, four months in Japan and a month in Korea. While in the latter country I was invited to an audience with the King, who assured me that he was anxious to see our religion prosper in every way."

"Though a heathen himself he is friendly to missionaries and expressed the hope that many more would come. On the whole, I was very much encouraged with the outlook in all three countries. Two of the Cabinet Ministers of the Korean King are also warm friends of the Christian religion, and are anxious that it should be universally accepted throughout the country."

I was called abroad to administer the work of the Methodist missions, and having presided over all their conferences, etc., my errand is completed."

"Japan, I believe, is a growing nation, and I have great faith in the people. Recently they have received strong provoca-

tion to inhumanity, but their general disposition is kind, manly and noble. While in China I was invited by a leading Governor in the south to visit him. He said he fully recognized that England and America were the two leading nations of the world, and China, with her vast area and huge population, very inferior; but, unfortunately, he added, they were so bound down by their laws and immemorial customs that it was almost impossible to change."

## A STOCKTON WILL.

Requests Made by the Late Stage Manager Patton.

STOCKTON, March 13.—The will of the late Robert Patton, the veteran stage manager, was filed to-day. The bulk of the property goes to a sister-in-law and a nephew in the East, but there are a number of minor bequests to friends, Mrs. Hattie Morehouse, Mrs. Rhoda J. Harter and Mrs. Emma A. Keiser of San Francisco, and Mrs. Addie S. Sleeper and her four children of Berkeley being among the remembered. It is expected that there is a later will that has not yet been found.

## Doctors' Convention Adjourns.

STOCKTON, March 13.—The convention of the California Northern District Medical Society adjourned this afternoon. It was decided to hold the next session, which takes place in October, at Sacramento.

## Tacoma's Water Supply.

TACOMA, March 13.—The city officials have decided to abandon Clover Creek and Spanaway Lake as a source of water supply. This can be done by bringing in water from springs south of the city and increasing the pumping capacity of stations A and B, which pump from the springs in gulches in the south end of the city. Tests made to-day show that the fire pressure in the hydrants has not been lowered, and to-night the reserve supply in the reservoirs is at the normal height. These facts have been wired to the Underwriters' Association at San Francisco.

## LOS ANGELES FRUIT MEN.

THEY ARE PREPARING TO COMBINE FOR PROTECTION OF THEIR INTERESTS.

A MEETING CALLED TO CONSIDER THE BEST METHOD OF ORGANIZATION.

LOS ANGELES, March 13.—Fruit-growers of this section are beginning to realize the truth of the old adage that "in union there is strength," and are busy forming combines for their mutual protection. Orange exchanges in this and other counties have met with such success in affording relief from high freight rates charged by transportation companies and the small returns received from commission-houses, that the deciduous fruit growers now propose to unite their forces. With such an object in view they will meet in the Chamber of Commerce rooms on the 20th inst. to perfect organization and prepare for effective work during the coming season.

## DESERTED WIFE SEEKS JUSTICE.

The Spouse of a Levitating Preacher Wants Him Punished.

LOS ANGELES, March 13.—The deserted wife of the Rev. M. E. Burke called upon Chief of Police Glass last evening and asked what steps might be taken to have her recalcitrant husband brought back to this city.

It will be remembered that Burke left his home in Garbana several months ago and has just been heard from in Portland, Or. Mrs. Burke says that her husband took the proceeds of the sale of certain realty when he left and did not divide with her as he should have done. She now wants to prefer a criminal charge against the reverend gentleman.

## WANTS TO DIE.

A Would-Be Suicide Anxious to End His Life.

LOS ANGELES, March 13.—Joseph L. Monett, the baker who attempted suicide by shooting at a late hour last night, is lying at the Receiving Hospital in a precarious condition. Monett owns a shop on upper Main street and had been doing fairly well in a business way. His troubles are said to be of the domestic order, although the man himself has said little as to the cause which led him to the act. He still is possessed of a desire to die and has asked for poison repeatedly to finish the work of the bullet.

## Work of Incendiaries.

LOS ANGELES, March 13.—Firebugs seem to be particularly plentiful at present and the officers are kept busy chasing clews left by incendiaries. In addition to the Pico Heights fires, Mary E. Callender of Tropic reports the burning of a large barn on Tuesday night. On the last charge a man named George Brady has been arrested on suspicion and he is now confined in the County Jail awaiting an examination before the Township Justice.

## A Ball-Player Stabbed.

LOS ANGELES, March 13.—James Donnelly, who says he is a ball-player from New Haven, Conn., was stabbed in Sonora town to-night by an unknown man who ran away. The two, together with others, were drinking in a saloon shortly before the stabbing occurred. Donnelly's injuries, it is thought, may prove fatal.

## A Beneficial Rainstorm.

LOS ANGELES, March 13.—Rain began to fall here at an early hour this morning and has continued throughout the day. The downfall of moisture is welcomed by the farmers and the ranchers agree that good crops are now assured.

## HANDCUFFED AT GALT.

A Mysterious and Shaggy Stranger Seen by Ranchers.

LODI, March 13.—Deputy Constable Wall of this place was in the vicinity of Galt to-day looking for clews in the train-robbing case.

At a farm place, near that town, he was told that Monday a man wearing handcuffs went through a field of grain owned by a man named Goon and kept on in a direction away from any town.

The handcuffed man appeared to be a Frenchman or an Italian, and wore a black mustache, dark coat and hat and light pants. The farmer is positive the man had a pair of handcuffs on his wrists.

## Seeking Pardon for a Fresno Convict.

FRESNO, March 13.—Firman Church is preparing an application to Governor Budd for the pardon of Thomas W. Kelley, known as "Washoe" Kelley, who was tried and convicted in 1891 for the murder of Charles Kinney. Judge Church was District Attorney at the time. Now there are developments that lead to the belief that the testimony of one of the witnesses who swore to having seen Kelley run away from the scene of the murder was incorrect. Kelley was sentenced to life imprisonment at San Quentin.

## MORE COVERT WORK.

The Fine Hand of the Southern Pacific in Legislation.

## SENATOR FORD'S MOVE.

Discovery of an Attempt to Smuggle an Important Bill Through the Senate.

## IT CAUSES A STORM OF PROTEST.

The Measure is Intended to Check Damage Suits Against the Railroad Company.

SACRAMENTO, March 13.—Senator Withington discovered a "bug" of the eight-footed kind in Senate bill 861 to-night. It is the offspring of the Southern Pacific octopus. The bill seeks to amend section 3424 of the Civil Code as follows:

An equitable action may be brought up by any person to quiet and finally determine excessive litigation against any person or persons suing for or claiming a multiplicity of penalties, or recoveries in the nature of penalties, provided for by any statute or by any of the provisions of this code.

The court shall have power in such action to award damages in lieu of such penalties, together with all the reasonable costs and disbursements of such defendants and a proper allowance to counsel, and in such actions may grant such temporary and final injunctions as the nature of the case may require.

Senator Withington declared that it was an attempt to repeal the act under which Dr. Robinson got judgment against the railroad for refusing to issue him stop-over tickets.

Senator Orr, the author of the bill, and Senator Ford defended it with plausible sophistries.

"Why don't you seek to repeal the act by open legislation?" asked Senator Withington.

The discussion lasted till midnight. Senator Burke made one of the great speeches of the session. "This is the most mysterious thing it has been my fortune to witness," said he. "I know that the Southern Pacific Company could be found in the snows of the Sierras and in the valleys, but I never thought it could get protection in this way," alluding to Ford's statement that the bill was for the benefit of miners in injunction suits.

"If it had not been for Withington this bill would never have been questioned. I believe in straightforward legislation. I don't believe in a subterfuge and in getting behind a poor miner to repeal an act in the interest of the railroad."

Why does not the Southern Pacific obey the law? If it had done so it would not have got into this trouble and so seek shelter behind the miner to escape the penalty for its violation. The Senate has proved within the last twenty-four hours that it does not belong to the Southern Pacific. I am glad of it. If men on this floor seek to get relief for the Southern Pacific let them come out openly. I have no hesitancy in condemning the underhand methods of the Southern Pacific. What do you think the people think of us?"

"It is more important that the people of California should have confidence in the Legislature than that the Southern Pacific should be exempted from the penalty of law, which amounts in this instance to a few thousands of dollars the company hopes to save if litigation is stopped by this act. Don't you see that if the people lose confidence in the institutions of the government the country is lost?"

Ford stated that his duty was a divided one and he stood by the miners.

"Under this act you could enjoin the valley from bringing suits against the miners. I ask the Senator from Yolo to consider that," said McAllister.

"Turn about is fair play," suggested Ford.

Senator Martin kept asking Senator Ford to explain how the bill helped the miners.

Ford finally said he was not able to use medical terms to explain to the doctor, which caused the Senator from Placer to say: "I mined when you were a boy. Now explain."

"Do we want to do away with statutory penalties? Under the McCoppin act a man can collect \$250 damages for a violation such as the railroad was guilty of," said Earl. "But under this proposed law the railroad can bring suit instead of the aggrieved person. All the suits can be joined in one in a court of equity, the right of jury denied, and the court can chisel the damage down to a dollar."

Senator Withington sent up an amendment to the title. It read: "The Southern Pacific Company and Market-street combine, represented in the Senate and Assembly, do and act as follows."

The amendment was ruled out, but it brought attention to a typographical error, and the words "do and act" were changed to "enact." The bill went to the printer and will come back to-morrow, when the latest attempt of the Southern Pacific company at sneak legislation will be voted upon.

## ALASKA BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

A Map Which Shows That Canada Is False to Its Agreement.

SEATTLE, Wash., March 13.—At a meeting of the board of trustees of the Chamber of Commerce to discuss the Alaska boundary question, held in this city, a copy of the map gotten up and arranged by the telegraph and signal service of the Dominion of Canada in 1883, at the time Sir Hector L. Langevin was Minister of Public Works, was exhibited.

The map shows the line of demarcation of the Russian treaty of 1827 exactly as laid down on our maps now, and which the Canadian Government accepted as correct twelve years ago.

This shows conclusively that the Canadian Government is not adhering to its former decision in this dispute.

## Death of a Cloverdale Pioneer.

CLOVERDALE, March 13.—H. F. Gerhardt, one of the oldest pioneers of Cloverdale, died at his home here yesterday. Mr. Gerhardt was well known all over the West. He was born in Hanover, Germany, and was 75 years old at the time of his death. He came to the United States in 1849, and after spending a few years in New York, came to California. He conducted a hotel at Marysville until the

early sixties, when he, with his wife, moved to Cloverdale where he built the United States Hotel, a large frame and brick building, which he managed with much success all the years he owned it. In 1882 he sold out to M. Menihan, and has lived a retired life ever since. Mr. Gerhardt was always the most genial, generous and public-spirited of men, and this little city mourns his loss.

## MARYSVILLE BOY IN TROUBLE.

He Opened a Woman's Letters From Her Lover.

MARYSVILLE, March 13.—Edward Kemple, a youth of 16 years, was arrested by a local officer Monday and will be held for action by the Federal authorities. The boy has been employed by his stepgrandfather as an assistant on a truck, and in going his rounds he made the acquaintance of a young woman named Amy Mackintosh, who soon after became ill. She confided some of her secrets to the youth, and stated that S. S. Nicolls of Winnemucca, Nev., was a particular friend who, if he knew of her needs, would send her money. On the strength of this the youth wrote to Nicolls asking for \$10, and signed the woman's name. Nicolls replied and inclosed the money, the boy getting the mail, as he did on a subsequent occasion. Finally Nicolls made some inquiries, the results of which led to young Kemple's arrest. He admitted having received and opening the two letters,



## OPPOSING MR. OLNEY.

### Choate Answers Arguments in the Income-Tax Controversy.

#### THE DEGREES OF WEALTH

#### Counsel for Corporations Say They Are Not Equally Protected.

#### QUESTIONS OF UNIFORMITY.

#### Rich Men May Escape the Levy by Putting Their Money in Savings Banks.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—At the opening of the session of the Supreme Court Mr. Choate, resumed his argument about the constitutionality of the income tax. The inevitable income of all accumulated property, whether the rent of land or the interest on bonds, he claimed, necessarily the subject of direct taxation and of no other. He hoped to establish this fact and to further show that such a tax was subject to the rule of apportionment.

Whatever else was not included in the term "direct tax" certainly real estate was included. There had been universal assent to this proposition, and he would take this as the basis of his first step. He controverted the proposition that this idea was to apply only to unimproved land, but contended that the application was to all property designated as real estate. He followed this argument with the assertion that the income from real estate was indistinguishable from the tax on the real estate itself, and combated the position of the Attorney-General that the income from rent after it enters the pocket is money and is to be considered as such. For that matter, any tax on land was in substance and effect a tax on its rental.

Returning to the position of the Attorney-General that the proceeds were not rentals, but money in the pocket, he declared it was a distinction without a difference and was a fiction which with all its stamping upon by the court with all its might and quoted precedents to sustain their disposition. Furthermore, he controverted the right to tax "money in the pocket" as a taxation on personal property.

Mr. Choate contended that in exchange for the surrender by States of the power to collect duties, imposts and excise the General Government had necessarily conceded the protection of all men in their equality before the law, and the rule of uniformity must be observed. This rule had been observed without exception by Congress in all tariff acts.

Justice White here asked if the observance of this rule would not destroy all specific duties.

Mr. Choate thought not, and he also dissented from a suggestion that a difference was made in taxing men of different degrees of wealth. Such a construction would involve a direct violation of the constitution. Mr. Carter had declared that there was no help for it if a mistake had been made in the law, but Mr. Choate contended that the court was here for the purpose of proffering help in such cases.

No wonder, he said, the President, after ten days' deliberation, could refuse to put his name to the bill. No wonder the President and the Secretary of the Treasury refused to indorse it.

"Do you," asked Justice Harlan, "dispute the validity of any exemption?"

Mr. Choate replied that he did not, but without explaining his reply, took up the denial by the law of any exemption to corporations, contending for uniformity in the treatment of corporations and individual persons. Mr. Choate characterized as "capricious" the exemption of the property of schools, churches and similar institutions, as well as the savings banks, loan associations and mutual insurance companies, and said that a far harsher term would be justified. Was it just, for instance, to tax the people of Colorado and Nebraska for the support of Trinity Church or Columbia College of New York?

Referring to the other exceptions, he said that Mr. Vanderbilt or Mr. Astor could put all his money into a savings bank and thereby escape taxation under the law.

"Why," he exclaimed, "it looks as if there was a job in it."

Mr. Choate quoted from official records to show the enormous extent of the business done by the mutual companies, declaring that there were no institutions in the land which were more noted grabbers for, and hoarders of, money than these mutual companies.

At 3 o'clock Mr. Choate reached his peroration. He did not believe, he said, any member of the court had ever sat in a case, or that any of them would ever live long enough to hear a case of more vital consequence to the people of the country. The question involved was whether we could rely upon the guaranty given us by the framers of the constitution and under which the nation had so far in its history prospered. It was of the utmost importance to the future welfare of the country that the court should see if it has the power to decide such questions, and if it finds it has that it should exercise it to stop such legislation as this.

Nothing now remains but for the court to determine the validity of the income tax.

#### RAILROAD LANDS.

#### Secretary Smith Renders an Opinion Regarding Indemnity Tracts.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Secretary Smith has rendered an important opinion in a decision affecting the right of railroad companies to select indemnity lands. The Northern Pacific Railroad Company made application to select 21,102 acres of land in the Yakima land district as indemnity for losses in the Cœur d'Alene Reservation, Idaho.

This application was decided first, because the selection was not arranged tract for tract; second, because the right of the company to make good in one State the losses in another is questioned, and the question is also raised as to the right of the company to select indemnity lands occupied as Indian reservations.

The company asked for a review and the Secretary goes into the matter at considerable length. He holds that the grant to the Northern Pacific was not confined to the State limits and that selections for indemnity land can be made in any State for losses in another, but with the reservation that the indemnity must be selected as near the losses as possible.

The commissioner is directed to ascertain whether the lands are to be obtained

near Cœur d'Alene than Yakima. He also holds that losses for an Indian reservation are subject to indemnity. In the matter of selection tract by tract the company claimed the reservation lands lost had not been surveyed so such selections could not be made in the same way, but the Secretary thinks sufficient surveys have been made on the reservation to enable such a selection. The Secretary quotes opinions by Attorney-General Garland and Secretary Vilas in support of his findings.

#### TERMS OF PEACE.

#### The Basis Upon Which China and Japan Will Cease Hostilities.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—As a result of the negotiations between Minister Dun in Japan and Minister Denby in China the terms of the peace about to be concluded between China and Japan are now known with little short of exactness. As understood in official circles they are as follows:

One—The treaty between Japan and China has ceased to exist by reason of the war, but on the renewal of peace the new treaty will grant Japan extraterritorial jurisdiction over China, but the latter country will surrender the extraterritorial jurisdiction she formerly held in Japan.

Two—There will be no extension of Japanese territory on the mainland of Asia, but the island of Formosa, a Chinese possession lying off the coast, will be permanently ceded to Japan.

Three—The Japanese will by treaty be granted the right to continue the occupation of Port Arthur and Wei-hai-wei, the two great naval stations leading to the Gulf of Pechili, for a term of years.

Four—The terms of China that Korea is a dependency of her shall be forever relinquished, and Korea shall henceforth be independent.

Five—The cash indemnity to be paid by China will not exceed \$50,000,000 in gold. The foregoing terms give a number of new features which the cable information from Peking and Tokio has not thus far disclosed. The purpose not to extend Japanese territory on the mainland, but to confine it to the outlying island of Formosa, assures the conclusion of a peace without European intervention.

The maintenance of Japanese extraterritorial jurisdiction leaves China as the only Oriental country submitting to this jurisdiction. Until recently all civilized nations have insisted that the courts were to be primitive and punishments barbarous in both China and Japan that consular courts should protect foreigners residing in these countries. Japan has recently negotiated a new set of treaties with the United States, Great Britain and other countries, in which her modern procedure is recognized and consular courts abandoned. In conformity with this system Japan now terminates China's consular courts in Japan, although consular courts in China are to be continued. This presents the singular spectacle of China conceding the advance of Japan into modern methods, while at the same time conceding that she is still in the benighted condition requiring extraterritorial jurisdiction to protect foreigners in China.

Probably the most important concession is the Japanese occupation of Port Arthur and Wei-hai-wei for a term of years. This will assure a continuance of peace for many years, as China is in no condition to render hostilities so long as the gateway to Peking and to China's commerce is guarded on either side by the great fortresses, and which China grants to Japan for a term of years.

The permanent annexation of Formosa to Japan will give a rich and fertile country to the Japanese. The productions of the island are very extensive. Moreover, there are extensive tracts of land well suited to Japanese coolie labor, should it be desired to withdraw the Japanese from Hawaii.

#### THE PATENT TO BE ISSUED.

#### Secretary Smith's Decision in Reference to Overlapped Claims.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Secretary Smith has rendered a decision in the case of the Last Chance Mining company vs. the Tyler Mining Company, being a claim made by the former from the Tyler lode at Cœur d'Alene, Idaho. A portion of the Tyler claim overlapped the Last Chance. The Tyler company, in its application for a patent, waived its right to the overlapping portion, but the Last Chance asked that no patent be issued while there was pending in the Supreme Court a case affecting the title of the property. Secretary Smith holds that as the overlapping tract has been waived by the Tyler Company the patent shall issue for its claim.

#### Meade's Squadron Sails.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Admiral Meade's squadron sailed last night from the port of Spain, Trinidad, for Lagayra, Venezuela. In case of trouble there the United States will have three warships, the New York, Minneapolis and Cincinnati, ready to protect American interests.

**Condition of the Treasury.**  
WASHINGTON, March 13.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$184,504.20; gold reserve, \$89,986,506.

#### Of Interest to the Coast.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—C. P. Huntington is expected to arrive here to-morrow. Pensions have been granted as follows: California—Original—Frederick Willis Woodland; William McCormick, POWNEY; Thomas J. Noble, Veterans' Home, Napa. Original widow—Marv E. Molatti, Colita, Sonoma County.

#### Gresham Is Convalescing.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Secretary Gresham is convalescing slowly.

#### Rosebery Will Resign.

NEW YORK, March 13.—A special dispatch from London to a morning paper says Lord Rosebery, owing nominally to the present state of his health, has determined to place his resignation in the Queen's hands.

The real object of to-day's Cabinet council was not to consider a matter relatively so unimportant as the succession of the speakership, as has been given out, but to discuss the date of dissolution. It is likely that this long-expected event will take place immediately after the Easter recess.

#### Arrested for Embezzlement.

ANTIGO, Wis., March 13.—Ex-County Treasurer Frank P. Kennedy was arrested to-day for embezzlement. He immediately furnished bail. The warrant was signed by one of his bondsmen, upon whom a demand had been made for an alleged shortage of \$40,807.

**A Thousand Shots a Minute.**  
SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, March 13.—It is stated that a new gun has been invented here, discharging 1000 shots per minute. It is operated by electricity and is eight feet long. The utmost secrecy is to be maintained and other facts are maintained.

#### General McCulloch Dead.

ROCKFORD, Texas, March 14.—General Henry E. McCulloch, a San Jacinto veteran, died here to-day. For half a century General McCulloch has been a prominent figure in Texas affairs.

## BERING SEA PATROL.

### Warships of Uncle Sam and England to Be Withdrawn.

#### WORK FOR THE CUTTERS

#### The Corwin, Rush, Bear and Perry to Guard Sealing Interests.

#### BIG VESSELS NOT TO BE USED.

#### This Summer the Treasury Department Battles Alone Against the Poachers.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—It is said that the usual patrol of Bering Sea by United States and British warships will be dispensed with this season. The change in the programme is due to the report on the sealing industry made by Assistant Secretary Hamlin as a result of his visit of inspection to the seal islands last summer. The officials observe their usual reticence on the subject, but there is good ground for the statement that the policy was adopted by the President before his departure on the Violet and that it has received the approval of the British authorities.

One reason given for the change is that last year's experience showed that the patrol was an expensive failure, inasmuch as in spite of it seal-poachers secured a catch of over 130,000.

Under the new order of things the protection of the seal industry will devolve entirely upon the Treasury Department, and orders have already been sent by Secretary Carlisle to revenue cutter officers at San Francisco to make the necessary preparations. The programme for the coming summer is to have no naval vessels engaged in patrol work. The duty is to be performed by vessels of the revenue cutter service exclusively.

For the purpose four steamers have been selected, and one more may be detailed. The four which have been named are the Corwin, Rush, Bear and Perry.

With the exception of the Perry the vessels are now at San Francisco preparing for the cruise. The Perry is on her way to the Pacific Coast, and it is expected that she will be in California waters some time this month.

It is proposed to start the vessels north at an earlier date than usual, it having been learned that some of the leaders of the seal herd are already on their way toward Pribyloff Islands. Telegraphic information from Vancouver is to the effect that several Canadian poachers are getting ready to clear from that port for a summer cruise.

The senior revenue marine officer will command the fleet. His instructions are now being prepared at the Treasury Department, and when completed will be sent without delay. The fleet will start from Port Townsend, the rendezvous of the naval fleet last summer during the preparations for patrol service. For the past three years the American Government has maintained a large fleet of naval ships and revenue cutters in Bering Sea to patrol forbidden waters and make seizures where schooners were found unlawfully taking seals. These fleets have consisted of from seven to nine vessels and have invariably been under command of the senior officer.

Two years ago Commander Evans with the Yorktown carried out the orders of the department, while last season this duty devolved on Commander Clark with the Marion as flagship. Probably fully \$500,000 has been expended in this time in the efforts to prevent poaching. Last season's call bill alone for five naval vessels amounted to \$70,000, while that of the revenue cutters brought the total up to over \$100,000.

Drafts have been made upon the naval establishment until there were practically no vessels available on the Pacific Coast for ordinary peace work of the service.

## FACTORY BUILDING BURNED.

### WITH IT WENT THE WORKSHOP OF NICOLA TESLA, THE INVENTOR.

#### DISASTER ON THE EVE OF A GREAT DISCOVERY IN ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

NEW YORK, March 13.—The large factory building at 33 and 35 South Fifth avenue was burned to-day causing a loss of \$100,000. It was occupied on all but the top floor by Gillis & Googhan, steamfitters' supplies; and the top floor was used as a manufactory and workshop by Nicola Tesla, the electrician.

The loss of Gillis & Googhan is \$60,000, of Tesla \$10,000 and of the owners of the building \$30,000.

The destruction of Tesla's workshop comes just when it was whispered in the scientific world that the inventor was on the eve of one of the greatest of discoveries connected with the problem of improving the electric light.

It is feared the disaster may result in the physical collapse of the great inventor. He has long been in a state bordering on exhaustion through overwork. Mr. Tesla is the controlling electrical engineer of the Niagara Power Company and of many other important concerns.

#### CONDITION OF WINTER WHEAT.

#### Reports on the Crop in the Middle and Eastern States.

CHICAGO, March 13.—The following reports on the condition of winter wheat and rye in the Middle and Eastern States will appear in this week's Farmers' Review.

**Illinois**—Wheat has come through the recent heavy blanket of snow having proved a perfect protection against adverse atmospheric changes. Very little freezing out is reported.

**Indiana**—The conditions generally are the same as in Illinois.

**Ohio** the crop is everywhere fair to good, though reported uneven in some counties.

**Michigan** reports conditions good so far are reported, but snow still covers much of the crop. Rye is good.

**Kentucky** conditions are favorable. Rye is generally doing well.

**Missouri**—A good many counties report only fair to poor; average fair. Rye good.

**Kansas**—Reports greatly varying. Some localities report outlook as unusually good,

while others report the crop as badly blown out on sandy land or much damaged, but late snow is better. Rye is generally good.

**Nebraska**—Reports are quite good, although in some sandy localities the crop has been hurt by high winds blowing it out. Too dry is reported in some cases, but a great many counties have excellent prospects for a crop. Rye is, on an average, better than wheat.

**Minnesota, Iowa and the Dakotas** little has been grown any year, and the conditions will not greatly affect the crop of the country. The States that grow the largest amount of winter wheat report the condition good and the adverse conditions are quite generally reported from States that grow comparatively small quantities. From this it will be seen that the general average is good and that a large winter wheat crop may be looked for.

#### HOW TAYLOR WAS TRACED.

#### Pinkerton's Agents Finally Ran Him to Earth in Mexico.

TAMPA, Fla., March 13.—The information concerning the arrest of W. W. Taylor, the defaulting Treasurer of South Dakota, comes by way of Havana.

No reason to doubt the accuracy of the news exists. Taylor, who went under his mother's name, Mason, and a companion calling himself Phelps were traced to Port Tampa. William A. Pinkerton himself was here last week conducting the search and stopped at the Tampa Bay Hotel, as though he were here for pleasure.

He had an agent with him. He learned that Taylor had sailed by the steamer Mascotte a few days before. The agent went to Havana and discovered that Taylor had sailed two days previously for Vera Cruz. A Pinkerton agent in Vera Cruz was notified, and he is reported to have missed Taylor at the steamer in Vera Cruz, to have followed him up and to have arrested him in the City of Mexico last Sunday.

## PRIEST KARMINSKI UPHELD.

### CONSTABLES SENT TO HELP HIM HOLD POSSESSION OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

#### RIOTERS ARRESTED AND WARRANTS FOR MEMBERS OF BOTH FACTIONS ISSUED.

OMAHA, March 13.—The District Court, which recently tried the case, today sent constables to the church to maintain Priest Karminski in possession. When the trials of the rioters are concluded they will be charged with contempt of the District Court. Eight of the rioters were arrested to-day, charged with assault with intent to murder, and were released under \$1000 bonds.

It is the intent of the defendants to issue warrants for the arrest of those who are now in possession of the church. If this is done they will have a hearing at the same time that the members of the other faction have theirs next week. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Priest Karminski and it was served this morning. The complaint charges him with assault upon Xavier Dargaczewski with intent to kill. Dargaczewski is the man who was shot in the legs by the priest.

Bishop Scannell said to-day: "I don't recognize this man Karminski as a Roman Catholic priest. He claims to have been ordained by Archbishop Vilati. There is no such Archbishop in the church. There is a man in Wisconsin by that name who calls himself a Bishop, but with no right whatever."

Everything is quiet in the vicinity of St. Paul's Church and no further trouble is anticipated, at least for the next few days. Members of the two factions congregated in different saloons to-day and were quietly talking over yesterday's troubles. It is thought though that if the church building and property is not taken possession of by a large force of officials, more trouble will be caused. Members of the Scannell faction have given expression to the intention of getting possession of the building after the present trouble blows over.

#### BOTH PREPARED TO FIGHT.

#### Walter Scott Hale and Young Gilroy May Fight a Duel.

HAVERHILL, Mass., March 13.—Walter Scott Hale of Haverhill to-day confirmed a report current this afternoon that Thomas Gilroy Jr., son of the ex-Mayor and Hale's brother-in-law, had as the result of a violent quarrel in the cafe of the Parker House challenged Hale to fight a duel and the challenge was accepted.

The quarrel occurred through personal charges and countercharges resulting from young Hale's endeavors to have his mother removed as his guardian.

Gilroy told Hale he would meet him with pistols at any New York hotel. Hale accepted the challenge, but declared that he would fight nowhere but in the vicinity of Boston.

Gilroy refused to meet Hale except in New York, and an exchange of epithets occurred during which a crowd gathered and Gilroy escaped into his room. Hale stated that he was prepared to fight at any time, but not within 100 miles of New York.

#### SESSION OF THE A. P. A.

#### Charles T. Beatty Re-elected President of the Supreme Council.

SAGINAW, Mich., March 13.—At the session of the State Council of the American Protective Association to-day Charles T. Beatty was re-elected State supreme president.

Colonel Sellers, attorney for President Beatty, announced that suit for damage for libel would be at once commenced against papers publishing the story regarding the soliciting and use of money from candidates during last year for the political campaign.

#### A Tubboat Sunk.

NEW YORK, March 13.—The tugboat N. B. Starbuck was sunk off Pier 17, East River, at 10:45 a. m. by the steamship Leona of the Ward line. The crew was thrown into the river and had to swim for their lives. All were picked up by the surrounding tugs, but Captain Brandow died at the barge office. The Starbuck was passing a line to the Seneca at the time of the accident.

#### Funeral of a Bishop.

TOPEKA, Kans., March 13.—The funeral services over the remains of the late Bishop Thomas took place at 12 o'clock to-day at Grace Cathedral. The body was then placed on the train and is being taken to Wickford, R. I., for burial. The ceremonies were very impressive.

#### Carried a Safe Away.

GUTHRIE, O. T., March 13.—At Stringtown robbers entered the store kept by M. Pounds, and loading the safe on a pair of trucks, secured at the depot, hauled it several miles into the country and blew it open with dynamite. They secured about \$150.

## READY TO APOLOGIZE.

### Spain Anxious About the Firing Upon the Allianca.

#### NO OFFICIAL NEWS YET.

#### Minister Muruga Says Only One Side of the Story Is Known.

#### AN INVESTIGATION STARTED.

#### The Assailing Gunboat Was Probably Searching for Cuban Filibusters.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Senor Muruga, the Spanish Minister, visited the State Department to-day for the purpose of stating the position of Spain, from the information now at hand, on the firing of the Spanish gunboat on the American mail steamer Allianca. The Minister telegraphed for full particulars to the Governor-General of Cuba, and in reply received a dispatch that the cruiser which presumably figured in the affair has not yet returned, having prolonged her watch along the Cuban coast. The Governor-General had no particulars of the incident. Under the circumstances Senor Muruga feels that only one side of the story has yet been told. But should it appear that there has been any offense or indiscretion on the part of the Spanish warship Senor Muruga says that Spain will speedily make every apology consistent with the friendship she bears to the United States.

Taking the version of the affair as given by Captain Crossman of the Allianca Minister Muruga says it is apparent that the American ship was in the jurisdictional waters of Cuba and not on the high seas. It is evident, the Minister says, from the firing of the blank cartridge, that the vessel was hailed that she might be asked as to whether insurgents were on board.

The letter of Captain Crossman was received at the State Department in the afternoon mail. Secretary Uhl, after looking over the letter carefully, wrote to Captain Crossman asking for more particulars bearing upon the incident. Until these are furnished it is not probable the complaint will be formally brought to the attention of the Spanish Government. The point upon which the State Department requires further information from Captain Crossman is the exact location of the Allianca when she was first signaled by the Spanish Government cruiser, and it is possible the whole case may turn on this point.

According to Captain Crossman's own story he had been in the habit of taking his ship on a course that brought it within a mile of Cape May, the eastern extremity of the island of Cuba. He is reported to have said on this occasion, hearing at Colon that there was trouble in Cuba, that he kept off the land so he was six miles off the cape when the incident occurred. From this incident it appears the captain was aware that Spanish cruisers were patrolling the coast in search of filibusters and that a rebellion was in progress, but it is not clear that he was outside of the Spanish marine jurisdiction, considering the fact that there are outlying keys or islands belonging to the same nation. That may be regarded in establishing the boundary of the marine jurisdiction is shown by the act of our own Government in laying out the sixty-mile exclusive line around the Pribyloff islands last year.

There is another but minor point upon which further information will be demanded, and that is whether the ship's officers can be sure that the shots fired by the Spanish vessel were directed at the Allianca or across her bows.

#### REVOLUTIONISTS PLEASED.

#### Would Like to See an American Fleet in Cuban Waters.

NEW YORK, March 13.—In the Cuban colony to-day the firing upon the American steamer Allianca by a Spanish marine war was eagerly discussed. The revolutionists appeared to be greatly pleased at the possibility of a fleet of United States men-of-war being sent to protect American merchantmen in the vicinity of Cuba.

#### ONE-HALF TO HER SON.

#### Bequests Made in the Will of the Late Mrs. Tabor.

DENVER, March 13.—The will of the late Mrs. Augusta L. Tabor, the divorced wife of ex-Senator Tabor, was filed in the County Court to-day. She bequeaths to her son, Nathaniel Maxey Tabor, half of her entire estate, valued at over \$1,000,000. She directs that the other half shall be divided equally between her brothers and sisters, Edward W. Pierce, Frank H. Pierce, Fred M. Pierce, Ruth E. Pearson and Mary F. Marston, all of Augusta, Me.; Rebecca F. Folesome, Lewiston, Me.; Melvina L. Clark, Leadville, Colo.; Lea F. Taylor, Leadville, Colo. She appoints her son, Nathaniel Maxey Tabor, and her brother, Frank Pierce, as executors.

#### REV. GEORGE FREEMAN DEAD.

#### He Was Noted as the Pioneer Missionary of the Northwest.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 13.—Rev. George J. Freeman, a noted pioneer preacher and missionary of the Northwest, died suddenly of heart disease in Elk Point, S. D., to-day. Rev. Mr. Freeman came from Connecticut in 1851 and did missionary work throughout Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Dakota and Montana. When the Central Pacific Railroad was building he was a missionary along that line. In 1871 he was made general missionary for the Territory of Dakota and organized Baptist churches all over the State. He was 76 years old and probably the widest known divine in the Northwest.

#### ENVELOPED IN FLAMES.

#### Five Men Badly Burned by an Annealing Furnace.

SHARON, Pa., March 13.—By the flashing of the lamp from the door of an annealing furnace in the Sharon Iron Works last this afternoon five employees were frightfully burned.

They are: John Strauss, Emanuel Brandt, Arthur Bailey, Thomas Boyd and George Strom.

When the flames burst forth from the furnace the men, who were standing near, were completely enveloped in fire.

#### STORY OF POLITICAL CORRUPTION

#### Zella Nicolaus and Husband Appear Before the Grand Jury.

NEW YORK, March 13.—Zella Nicolaus,

whose trouble with George J. Gould was so prominent a few months ago, was before the extraordinary Grand Jury. She was accompanied by her husband, R. Ruhman. Both husband and wife are said to be in the employ of the Parkhurst Society at present. It is said they told the jury a new story of police corruption.

#### LEVIED POLITICAL TRIBUTE.

#### An Ex-Member of the A. P. A. Makes a Sensational Statement.

DETROIT, Mich., March 13.—The Evening News published to-day a three-column sensational interview with a prominent ex-member of the A. P. A., in which it is alleged that a prominent official of the order received \$8000 from Colonel Bliss, one of the candidates for nomination as Governor last year, and various sums from other candidates. It is also charged that an attempt was made to secure \$500 monthly from United States Senator McMillan during the Senatorial campaign last winter. Fac-simile letters between this official and members of the A. P. A. State political committee are published to substantiate the charges. Other allegations of "working" the candidates and appropriating the proceeds are set forth in detail.

#### ALL HANDS BADLY BRUISED.

#### A Lively Fight in the City Council of Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 13.—A committee of the City Council held a session to-night to consider the application for a new electric railroad charter, and the session ended in a free-for-all fight. Accusations were made that members of the committee were owned by the street railway and blows followed. Councilman Stewart knocked Mr. Rhea, one of the company's representatives applying for a charter, down several times, and then assailed Attorney Bradford, who came to Rhea's assistance. The peacemakers who tried to stop the fight were battered and bruised considerably.

## TO STEAL THE GOLD BASE.

### DARING ATTEMPT OF THIEVES DISCOVERED IN TIME AT KANSAS CITY.

#### AFTER A VALUABLE MONTANA REL



ALL SIX ARE SLAIN.

The Murderers of Abner Hixon Lynched by Coloradans.

FOUR BODIES RECOVERED

Prisoners Pursued to the Jail, Where the Bloody Work Is Completed.

RIDDLED IN THEIR CELLS.

Mercy Was Not Shown by the Lawless Band of Armed, Desperate Men.

DENVER, March 13.—A special to the Rocky Mountain News from Walsenburg, Colo., says: Four dead bodies are now in the hands of the coroner of Huerfano county as the result of the vengeance wreaked last night on the Italian miners who were charged with the killing of Abner Hixon in a most brutal manner at Rouse last Sunday night, by beating him over the head with a club, and two more Italians have unquestionably been riddled with bullets by friends of the popular sash keeper. A few hours will almost certainly bring discovery of the corpses, and every man against whom there was the slightest suspicion or complicity in the killing has met with summary and frightful punishment. Three of the four bodies are those of Hixon's alleged assailants and the fourth is that of Joe Welsby, who was driving four of the Italians to the jail in a wagon when he met his death.

Appended is a list of the dead:

Antonio Lorenzo, declared by the coroner's jury to have struck the blow which caused Hixon's skull and caused his death; 24 years of age, unmarried; an Italian citizen.

Stanislaus Vittari, 30 years of age, married, leaves a widow and three children in Italy; declared his intention of becoming an American citizen.

Francisco Ranchetto, 27 years of age, unmarried; citizenship intention declared.

Joe Welsby, 23 years of age, unmarried.

Pietro Giacchino, 34 years of age; said to have taken out first papers.

Antonio Zapetto, 24 years of age, wife and three children in Italy; first papers taken out.

The bodies of the first four named are in the hands of the coroner.

Though the mob commenced its work last evening when the sun had been set but a little while, it was not until this morning that they completed their work of revenge, after having killed three of the suspected homicides and brought death to the young wagon-driver, who had nothing to do with the killing of Hixon.

When the three Italians captured from the wagon at Bear Creek bridge, where Welsby was killed, had been made away with, the small but determined mob waited for the excitement to subside and then came to the County Jail here, and a few minutes before 10 o'clock this morning completed the work of revenge on which they had commenced six hours before. Ronchetto, who had been wounded in the breast at the Bear Creek trouble, was found asleep in the calaboose with Lorenzo. The guards placed at the jail, William Smith and Henry Farr, were playing high five when a rap came at the outer door of the jail. They asked who was there, and were told that it was Sheriff O'Malley. Without a moment's hesitation they unbarred the entrance, and instead of seeing O'Malley they looked down the barrels of two revolvers in the hands of two masked men. The experiences of others earlier in the night taught them to obey the command to throw down their pistols and throw up their hands.

While the first two men covered Farr and Smith with their pistols another pair, with their faces hidden by handkerchiefs and carrying big guns in their hands, stalked in. One of the last arrivals picked up from the table the keys to the cell in the adobe jail and going back into the building opened the door where lay the now trembling Italians, who felt sure their time had come, and in their broken English begged piteously for mercy. The avengers had some mercy, but not for the doomed Italians. In the cell with them was Frank Olk, who is charged with a brutal criminal assault. He was gruffly told to stand aside and slunk into one corner of the cell. The masked men then turned their pistols loose on the Italians, who shrieked in agony as bullet after bullet was sent tearing into their defenseless bodies.

One of the first shots must have brought relief to Lorenzo, who the men seemed to regard with especial hatred as the officially declared murderer, for their bullets were sent into his brain. Ronchetto was not so fortunate. One bullet passed through his head and two tore great holes in the thoracic cavity, but his death was not to be his good fortune, for he writhed and groined in intense agony for as much as twenty minutes.

When the vigilantes felt that their work was sure they turned away, leaving their victims writhing in their own and one another's blood, while the covering brute who had seen it all was too terrified to utter a sound. When the last bullet had been fired that was thought necessary to avenge one death with six the men who had done the latest piece of killing walked out from the jail into the dark night. A moment or two later the keepers of the two guards backed out through the door and closed it behind them. Farr and Smith now picked up their own weapons and fired five shots through the heavy wooden door after the retreating men.

Summoning up courage, they peered out themselves in a few seconds, and, seeing six or eight men making off on foot across the railroad tracks, they shot at them until their pistols were empty, but without effect. They gave the alarm, but before sufficient men for a pursuit had gathered the men who had done the latest deed were safely away and Farr and Smith could give no description in detail of their recent visitors. A physician was summoned, and for ten minutes the now groaning crowd was compelled to watch and hear the evidences of Ronchetto's death throes.

The work so vigorously begun early in the evening was now complete, and every one was sure that the three Italians captured at the bridge had long since met death. The first step of the avengers was not so horrible, but they knew what they were about. At 6 o'clock Ronchetto, Giacchino, Vittari and Capetti were loaded in a wagon at Rouse, six miles from Walsenburg, where they had been to testify at

the Hixon inquest, and were started for the jail here.

The prisoners were in charge of Under Sheriff Earl Danford and Charles Harriman, assistant town marshal at this place. Harriman was mounted on a horse and rode a few paces behind the wagon as a rear guard. Danford sat on the driver's seat beside young Joe Welsby, who handled the horses. Five miles of driving brought the wagon to the bridge over Bear Creek, which lies at the bottom of sloping hills. Harriman heard horsemen canteing up behind him, and as they drew near turned his head to see who was coming. By this time a masked man was at his either side, and though it was almost pitchy black, he could see that when they told him to dismount they had something very persuasive poked in his face. He jumped from his horse and was told to get out. He did not develop sufficient speed as a sprinter, but some shots fired into the earth at his heels made him set out at a good rate for town and he did not stop.

Meanwhile, some others of the masked men, of whom there were six or eight, rode up behind the wagon, then commanded it to stop, were obeyed, and then they told the wagon to jump out, and began firing their pistols. The shot frightened the horses and they started off. Welsby, meanwhile, had jumped to the ground and was tugging at the reins. Danford also jumped and went to the side of the road. More shots were fired in a moment and Welsby fell to the ground dead with two bullet holes through his body, one in the neck and one through the chest. Ronchetto received a slight flesh wound in the breast.

His death was not to be so soon nor so easy. Danford and Harriman soon arrived here, and Sheriff O'Malley and other officers started to the scene. They came upon Welsby's dead body, and also found Ronchetto crouching by the roadside. He was again taken into custody, and when he recovered himself said the horseman had taken his comrades to a neighboring field. Diligent search failed to find them, however, and though many searches have been out all day no trace of the bodies of Capetti and Giacchino has been found.

Vittari's corpse was found at 2 o'clock this afternoon on the bank of Bear Creek, one-fourth of a mile east of where the wagon was attacked. It was riddled with bullets. A coroner's jury this morning investigated the killing of Welsby, and rendered a verdict that he met his death at the hands of persons unknown.

An inquest over Lorenzo and Ronchetto is now in progress and the testimony thus far adduced warrants the belief in a similar finding in their case.

The trouble is about over and the excitement is fast subsiding except among the Italian miners, of whom there are about 100 in the district, who are congregating terror-stricken at Ronchetti's saloon.

No satisfactory motive for the wholesale killing can be learned except it be that the Italians, always hated in Western mining districts, added to the ill feeling they incurred during the general strike a year ago, by killing a very popular man without apparent cause or reason. Never before in the history of Walsenburg had there been such intense excitement as commenced last night and is gradually dying out. To-night every one is confident that the trouble is over and that this peaceful town will resume the even tenor of its way and be allowed to drop from the unenviable notoriety which this last occurrence has gained for it. Last night people thought the road to Rouse was one that would bring sure death and even the most hardy men declined to venture out.

To-day the quaint wooden bridge where several lives were lost was curiously examined. The locality is a peculiarly favorable one for such an attack as was made there last night. The creek itself amounts to but little, but the road slopes down to it for a third of a mile on either side, so that when picking the point for attack the men knew that the sound of their guns would not reach this place, though it is but a short distance away. The little adobe red stuccoed jail one block east of the end of Fourth street and only half a block from the creek presents a gruesome sight. It is but one story in height, and has lost its epidemics in many places. The door faces the business portion of the city, and through the heavy panels five bullet holes made by Smith and Farr's arms, suggest a struggle within. A peep through one of the small windows on the side of the jail tells the tale. Sticking out from beneath two coarse blankets two pairs of coarsely shod feet were to be seen, and here and there a tiny rivulet of blood, which had run from the bodies. The killing occurred in an inner room where the cage is located. Entering the door a glimpse at the faces was sufficient. Abject terror was shown in every lineament.

All day long the main courtroom at the county building held the coroner's jury, which looked into the death of Welsby, reaching the verdict stated, and then investigated the killing of the two men in the jail this morning and found that they were killed by persons unknown.

It is believed to be very unlikely that the men who did the killing will ever be definitely known except among themselves. The opinion prevails that the mob of six or eight men were Rouse miners and personal friends of Hixon. Hixon's funeral took place this morning, and just about the time his coffin was lowered into the grave the body of the fourth man who met his death at the hands of last evening's mob was found.

**INTERNATIONAL COMPLICATIONS.**

**Italy to Demand Reparation for the Lynching of Hixon.**

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The lynching of the Italians in Colorado is very likely to lead to international complications. Marquis Imperiali, representing the Italian Minister, has been quick to act in the matter and protests have been filed with the State Department.

This was done before the news of the further violence of to-day had been received. It was solely on account of the lynching of the four Italians last night. The fact that two more were lynched to-day is sure to make the matter more serious and will doubtless result in more emphatic action by the representative of the Italian Government in Washington. The exact details of the Marquis' protest are not yet known. He called at the Department of State this afternoon for the purpose of calling attention officially to the lynching and also to make inquiries regarding the matter. This, however, is really the first step in any movement toward a demand for indemnity and reparation and the Italian Government has been prompt to make such demands in the past.

Acting Secretary Uhl told the Marquis that the State Department was in receipt of no information other than that appearing in the press dispatches, but he promised to obtain further facts and then a plan of action could be decided upon. There the matter rests at present.

The department officials do not anticipate any very serious complications, they say. The Italian Government was quick to act in the case of the Mafia killing in New Orleans, but there were complications to that affair that they say do not exist here.

That was made the topic of international negotiations extending through a period of over a year and ended by Secretary Blaine allowing \$25,000 in full settlement for indemnity for the loss of the five men who were identified. In granting this sum Mr. Blaine distinctly disavowed any responsibility on the part of this Government, the allowance being made and received as a courtesy or charity, an act of grace on behalf of the United States.

**ACTED WITH PROMPTNESS.**

**Steps Taken by Governor McIntyre to Protect the Prisoners.**

DENVER, March 13.—Governor McIntyre to-day received simultaneously from the authorities at Washington and the Italian Consul at this point inquiries concerning the Walsenburg lynchings. The communication from Washington was a telegram from the Acting Secretary of State asking for particulars and that from Acting Consul Cuneo at this point a demand for protection for any Italian citizens who might be in danger in Walsenburg.

Immediately steps were taken by the Governor to comply with both requests and telegrams were sent out. To the Sheriff of Huerfano County the Governor directed a telegram demanding full particulars of what had occurred, together with a statement of the feeling at the moment prevalent.

To Washington the Governor telegraphed such particulars as he then had, and promised the fullest protection of all. He also stated that it is probable that the Italians lynched are American citizens; that he had directed the Sheriff to protect his prisoners and maintain order, and that he had a report from the colonel commanding the nearest place that he could put troops aboard cars in two hours.

Quickly following the sending of these dispatches went others to Pueblo. One was to the commander of the militia forces stationed there and the other to the railroad company. The militia officer was ordered to report immediately and exactly on what notice he could put his command in the field, and the railroad authorities were asked in what space of time a special train could be furnished and sent to the scene of the riots. It was found that within three hours of any order issuing the Pueblo troops could be landed in Walsenburg.

Following is a copy of the communications passing between Governor McIntyre's department and the acting Italian Consul:

DENVER, March 13.

To His Excellency A. W. McIntyre, Governor of Colorado:—Sir: I have from reliable authority that at or near the town of Walsenburg, Colo., this morning about 12 o'clock, five Italian citizens were taken from the jail by a mob and lynched, and also that there are seven or more men supposed to be Italians still in the custody of the authorities of Huerfano County, who are threatened to be treated in a like manner.

I, J. J. Cuneo, acting Italian Consul for this district, call upon you as Governor of this State to take such steps as may be necessary to insure protection for the life and property of the Italians in the custody of the authorities in said county, who are threatened to be treated in a like manner.

The following is the reply:

Sir: Replying to your communication of March 13 just received, I have the honor to say that I have telegraphed to the Sheriff of Walsenburg for information concerning the alleged lynching and to protect his prisoners and to maintain order within his jurisdiction, and will take such further steps as are necessary to be taken within the authority conferred upon me by the law to insure protection to the life and property of the Italians in custody in said county the same as if they were American citizens.

I have further the honor to say that it is not yet known to me what the Italians in question are not American citizens. Respectfully, your obedient servant.

A. W. MCINTYRE, Governor.

To J. J. Cuneo, Acting Consul, Denver, Colo.

The report of Sheriff O'Malley to the Governor related that one Italian had been killed en route to Walsenburg, and two escaped. Whether they are dead or not he did not know. Two others were killed in the jail. Governor McIntyre immediately sent the following telegram in reply:

Walter O'Malley, Sheriff, Huerfano County, Walsenburg: Wire me at once whether you are maintaining order and protecting prisoners, and whether you have sufficient force to prevent further mob violence, and whether excitement has abated. You are expected to prevent recurrence of violence to prisoners. Take every precaution to protect life and property, and as soon as possible ascertain who composed the mob doing the lynching, and as soon as practicable arrest them.

A. W. MCINTYRE, Governor.

**THE CONSUL ON GUARD.**

**Will Take Charge of the Property of the Slain Men.**

DENVER, March 13.—Dr. Cuneo, the Italian Consul of this city, had not up to a late hour this morning been officially notified of the affair at Walsenburg. As all of the Italians belong to a national benevolent association, he is expecting full reports from the scene of the affair from responsible parties. Then he will communicate with the Italian Minister at Washington and await instructions. If the men who were killed by the lynchers are not American citizens he will take charge of whatever property they may have for the Government he represents. The doctor had no information on hand to form any opinion whatever about the affair.

KEEN BUSINESS RIVALRY.

**LIVELY WAR BETWEEN WHOLESALESALE OF ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO.**

**COUNTRY MERCHANTS TO BE SUPPLIED WITH FREE TRANSPORTATION AND EXPENSE.**

CHICAGO, March 13.—It is possible that as a result of the trade war between Chicago and St. Louis wholesale and country merchants may ride from city to city in parlor cars and enjoy a perpetual excursion during the dull season at the expense of their rival hosts.

The Chicago wholesale trade has formed an association for the purpose of fighting the methods adopted by St. Louis wholesale dealers to secure trade. The St. Louis dealers have a scheme for furnishing free transportation and "expense money" to country merchants. Circular letters have been sent, it is said, to merchants in six or eight States and Territories, informing them of a plan whereby they may have "all necessary expenses paid" if they will go to St. Louis and purchase goods amounting to at least \$1000.

A meeting of the wholesale dealers was held to discuss freight rates, and the St. Louis meeting was mentioned incidentally. A plan was suggested and a committee appointed to consider it. Within a few days an association was formed consisting of nearly all the prominent wholesalers of the city. It was decided to offer the same or better inducements for merchants to visit Chicago, and circular letters were accordingly sent to merchants in Texas and elsewhere in the Southwest who had formerly dealt almost entirely in St. Louis. An emergency fund was started and \$10,000 subscribed in a few minutes.

PEACE MUST PREVAIL.

State Troops Prevent Further Riots at New Orleans.

QUIET ON THE SURFACE.

No Further Warfare Between White and Colored Laborers.

UNCLE SAM IS INTERESTED.

**Representatives of England Make Inquiries Relative to the Killing of a Briton.**

NEW ORLEANS, March 13.—The agents of the foreign steamship companies held a meeting at the office of Edwin Le Blanc, agent of the Harrison line, whose wharf was the scene of Tuesday's riot. The proceedings of the meeting were carefully guarded, and all of the agents who took part refused to state what had taken place or to discuss the situation. Numbers of negro screwmen were gathered about the Cotton Exchange during the day, and it was understood that the steamship officials were arranging with their stevedores to put them to work as soon as the requisite police or military protection is assured them.

This evening it is positively announced that a number of the men will commence work to-morrow. A company of State troops is stationed at each ship to be loaded. The agent of the White Screwmen's Association says work is going on on all ships which are being loaded by that association except one or two which are out of cotton and are waiting for a fresh supply. It has been apprehended that the local labor situation would be still further complicated by the strike of the street-railway employees, whose demands have not yet been acceded to by the presidents of the street-railway companies and whose cases still hang fire between the board of arbitration because of the injunction recently issued.

All officials of the union met to-day and decided to allow the question of a strike to remain in abeyance for the present. A general meeting of the union will be held on Friday, when the entire matter will again be taken up for decision. The committee of the Commercial Exchange, of which S. A. Trufant is chairman, called on the Governor about noon and were in consultation with him several hours. Soon after the conference adjourned the proclamation of the Governor was issued.

The police were on hand on the river front in large numbers to prevent a repetition of yesterday's bloody affair. There was a heavy fog hanging over the river all morning, and the police were under the impression that the rioters would again take advantage of this fact and commit deeds of violence. But such was not the case for the simple reason that a negro put in an appearance on the levee.

The ship agents decided, in view of the present unsettled state of affairs, that it would be bad policy to attempt work with colored laborers. They realize that the white screwmen have been worked up to a pitch of fury, and if an attempt is made to work to-day more blood will be spilled.

The result was that all the ships being loaded by the agents employing colored laborers are undisturbed to-day.

From appearances all the trouble on the levee is over, and unless something unusual happens there will be no repetition of yesterday's riots.

The Governor's order to-day reiterated his assertions of last evening that he will maintain peace at all hazards. He, however, advised the agents not to attempt to work the colored laborers to-day, believing if the negroes are kept off the scene, twenty-four hours the fighting spirit of the whites will die out.

The following who participated in yesterday's riots were arrested to-day: David Kehoe, Morris Ryan, Salvador Moreover, alias Torredo.

**ISSUES A PROCLAMATION.**

**Governor Foster's Words of Warning and Advice.**

NEW ORLEANS, March 13.—Late this evening Governor Foster issued the following proclamation. It has a good effect among business men, inspiring confidence that peace will be maintained and laborers of every class protected:

To the Citizens of New Orleans: Armed and organized bodies of men have in the past few days congregated on the levee front and the approaches thereto and have there engaged in riot, resulting in the wounding and killing of a number of persons and have thereby become guilty of offenses against the peace and good order of the State and threatening the commerce of the port; and whereas, the offenses may be repeated; now therefore, I, Murphy J. Foster, Governor of the State of Louisiana, by virtue of the power vested in me by law, do hereby issue this my proclamation, commanding all such assemblages to immediately disperse, and warning any and all persons against a continuance of such acts, whether by secret meetings or overt action; and I do further counsel and advise all law-abiding citizens to refrain from frequenting places where violation of the public peace are likely to occur, and to abstain from all acts which may serve to excite the public mind, and I hereby declare that, as the chief executive, charged with the constitutional duty of seeing that the laws of the State are faithfully executed, I will, through the proper law officers, see to it that the participants in the late riots are brought to justice, and prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

And I do further declare that I will use the whole power of the commonwealth, civil and military, to suppress and disperse all riotous assemblages, and to maintain and uphold the law, and to sustain all persons in the full enjoyment of their constitutional and legal rights, and to protect them in life, liberty and property, and to that end I invoke the aid and assistance of all good citizens, and invite the co-operation of all who have at heart the true interests of the State.

MURPHY J. FOSTER, Governor.

**TELEGRAPHIC INQUIRIES.**

**The State Department Stirred Up by the Acts of Violence.**

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The State Department has made public the telegraphic correspondence between the department and Governor Foster of Louisiana relative to the rioting at New Orleans and the shooting of a British subject. It begins with the following telegram, sent last night by Assistant Secretary Uhl, acting Secretary during the illness of Secretary Gresham:

To His Excellency the Governor of Louisiana, Baton Rouge: The British Ambassador represents to this Government that according to men in Texas and elsewhere in the Southwest who had formerly dealt almost entirely in St. Louis. An emergency fund was started and \$10,000 subscribed in a few minutes.

Bain of the British ship Engineer was shot in the head; that agents and captains are asking for protection; that crews state that they are in danger of their lives. A meeting of Consuls will be held there at 12 o'clock to-day.

The Ambassador desires to know the present situation, and what measures have been and are being taken for the protection of life and property.

EDWIN F. UHL, Acting Secretary of State.

Governor Foster's reply came to hand this morning as follows:

NEW ORLEANS, March 12.

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl, Acting Secretary of State, Washington: Your dispatch, repeated from Baton Rouge, reached me here to-night. Rioting occurred along the wharves here this morning. On my arrival this evening I find everything on the surface quiet. Vigorous steps are being taken by the municipal and State authorities to prevent a recurrence of violence and to afford full protection to life, property and commerce. I am satisfied that crews of vessels are in no danger. The purser of the steamship Engineer was shot while on the wharf during the riot and I am not satisfied that his identity was known. The Grand Jury is now investigating the whole matter.

MURPHY J. FOSTER, Governor of Louisiana.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, has directed the British Consul at New Orleans, Mr. St. John, to apply to the local authorities for such special protection as may be necessary during the race riots. The Ambassador has laid before the State Department the Consul's statement as to the shooting of Purser Bain. No further steps are contemplated. As the Ambassador is satisfied that the local authorities will deal with the uprising in such a way as to give British subjects the same protection as that afforded to Americans, and their evident desire to credit the efforts of the State and Federal authorities in preserving peace, is a source of comment and gratification in official circles here, and it promises to conclude the incident without any further protest and bluster which frequently mark the minor international questions.

The Attorney-General has heard nothing to-day from New Orleans, and the situation has so changed for the better that nothing further is expected. Two telegrams were received yesterday from United States Attorney Earhardt, giving an account of the doings of the mob. One of them transmitted a telegram received by Mr. Earhardt from the officers of the New Orleans Maritime Association in which it was declared that the time had come when they were compelled to request the United States to interfere to protect the commerce of New Orleans as well as foreign shipping.

**MINING VEINS CROSSED.**

**An Injunction Restraining a Rival Company's Encroachment.**

DENVER, March 13.—Judge Hallett to-day granted a temporary injunction to the Del Monte Mining Company restraining the New York-Chance Company from encroaching upon its territory. Both mines are situated at Creede and the New York-Chance has produced millions of dollars' worth of ore. The New York Company has been following its vein beyond its sidelines and under the ground of the Del Monte. Hence the suit for the injunction. The legal points raised in this case are similar to those fought in the celebrated suit of the Amy-Silver-Smith companies, which was decided by the United States Supreme Court last year. The decision in that case was to the effect that if the vein crossed two sidelines instead of two endlines the apex owners could not follow the vein outside of their own claim.

This decision attracted the attention of the mining and attracted the attention of the mining communities of the country. In the case of the Del Monte-New York-Chance the New York apex crosses one endlime and one sideline of its own claim.

FIRE FANNED BY A GALE.

KANSAS CITY STRUCTURES ARE QUICKLY REDUCED TO ASHES.

**AN ESTABLISHMENT FOR PRINTING "PATENT INSIDES" FOR WEEKLIES ALSO DESTROYED.**

KANSAS CITY, March 13.—Fire destroyed between \$300,000 and \$350,000 worth of property at Fourth and Broadway this evening. At about 5:30 o'clock flames were seen bursting out of the windows of the big four-story building at 410 West Fifth street, occupied by the English Supply Company, dealers in engine supplies and wrought-iron materials, and spread with almost incredible rapidity. One hour after the fire started only short walls and a mass of burning debris remained to mark the place where the building had stood.

The wind was blowing a gale when the fire broke out, and the flames were carried to the top of the fifth-story brick building north of the English building, occupied by the Western Newspaper Union and the Great Western Type Foundry. The latter building took fire and began to burn fiercely. The flames went down and through the building and the firemen were unable to check their progress. Within half an hour after the attack the walls of the Western Newspaper Union building began falling and all hope of saving it was abandoned.

An hour later it was a smoldering mass. In it was a great quantity of type and material, besides six cylinder presses. The Western Union Newspaper Company printed "patent insides" for 200 Western weekly papers and employed a big force. The loss in this building alone will exceed \$175,000.

The English building was owned by the Kersey Coates estate, and the destruction of the building and its contents involves a loss of about \$250,000, \$85,000 of which is on the supply company's stocks. The latter company carries an insurance of \$60,000.

**SECURES HER DIVORCE.**

**Close of the Sensational Irvine Case of Nebraska.**

CHICAGO, March 13.—A special to the Tribune from Salt Lake, Utah, says: The famous Irvine divorce case, growing out of the murder of Banker Montgomery Lincoln, Nebr., with its sensational disclosures, is now a thing of the past. Mrs. Irvine having secured a decree of divorce before Judge Morrill in chambers last evening. The decree was secured upon a supplemental cross-complaint, in which Mrs. Irvine alleged that she was married to Irvine at Marion, Ind., May, 1883, and that he deserted her at Omaha in November, 1882. She prayed for alimony in the sum of \$10,000, with \$2000 additional as attorney's fees, together with the cost of the suit, which was granted and the money at once paid.

**May Play Ball Only at Home.**

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 13.—The Yale faculty has voted to prohibit the freshmen class from playing any baseball this year outside of New Haven, or with other college nines anywhere. This is a punishment for the action of the freshmen in creating a disturbance at the Glee Club concert here in February.

SEEKING SIR GEORGE.

Mystery of an English Baronet's Disappearance.

A FORTUNE AWAITS HIM.

Some Thirty Years Ago He Came Over to This Country.

LAST HEARD OF IN CHICAGO.

Peculiar Romance in Which an American Woman Also Figures.

CHICAGO, March 13.—Search is being made in Chicago by agents of lawyers for Sir George W. Northedge, Bart., of Somersetshire, England, and the owner of a fortune of something more than \$2,000,000, who has mysteriously disappeared and it is feared has met with foul play.

Thirty years ago Sir George was a painter and contractor in a small way in this city. After going to England and proving his claim Sir George sailed for America and landed safely in New York, as is known by a letter written by him to a lady in England shortly after leaving the steamer.

The letter speaks of coming to Chicago, and expresses a hope that his English friends may visit America while he is still here. Since then nothing has been heard of him.

Curiously interwoven with the search is the effort being made to find a Miss Compas, a close friend of Northedge during his stay in this city.

Northedge gave her a note for \$1000. This note has never been presented for payment, though for some time after Northedge left this city Miss Compas was known to be here and at times communicated with his lawyers. Recently she too has disappeared, and no trace of her can be found.

**CAME ON SCHEDULE TIME.**

**Arrival of a Severe Blizzard in the South and West.**

KANSAS CITY, March 13.—The blizzard predicted by the Weather Bureau arrived on schedule time. The mercury began falling about 10 a. m. and at 9 p. m. had reached ten degrees above zero. Signal Officer O'Connor stated this evening that the temperature would go below zero by to-morrow morning. A northwest gale is blowing, accompanied by fine, hard snow, which intensifies the severity of the cold. The Weather Bureau officials state that the cold wave will extend over New Mexico, Colorado, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Indian Territory and Northern Texas.

**TELEGRAPHIC NEWS IN BRIEF.**

Mrs. Frank Leslie comes out in defense of Oscar Wilde and says he is far beyond the charges of the Marquis of Queensberry.

The Grand Jury of Minneapolis has decided to prosecute George Grindall and Mary Wacker for perjury in the Hayward murder trial.

An experimental shipment of Pacific Coast wheat from Portland, Or., to Liverpool by way of Panama, undertaken by F. H. Peavy & Co. of Minneapolis, bids fair to be successful.

The world's hop, skip and jump record was broken at the Center College Gymnasium tournament by Thomas A. Hendricks, Kentucky. He made 50 feet 4 inches, five inches over the record.

John Milligan, who murdered Gabe and Hannah Clark November 3, 1893, was hanged at Oklahoma City. Milligan was only 21 years old. He died without fear, saying he was going straight to glory.

A Bowman, a Chicago broker, shot and killed himself in his office at 125 Dearborn street. Bowman conducted the Union Mortgage Company, and his suicide is supposed to be the result of financial difficulties.

When President Cleveland returns to Washington it is expected he will immediately issue a proclamation opening the settlement lands ceded by the Yankton Sioux Indians in South Dakota. Another reservation soon to be opened is that of the Nez Perces in Idaho.

All night a battalion of police guarded St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church at Omaha to prevent another battle between the factions of the Polish congregation. Followers of the priest, Karminski, flocked to the church heavily armed with revolvers and shotguns.

Bishop Marty was formally installed a Bishop at St. Louis, Minn., with impressive ceremonies. The Bishop and party were escorted to the cathedral by a procession of 1500 members of Catholic societies.

In the case of William Johnson vs. Ellis Harris of the Salt Lake City district, Utah, Secretary of the Interior Smith has held that where the last day allowed for filing an appeal in a land case falls on a legal holiday the appellant has properly until the next business day to make such filing.

Burglars entered the bank of Waltham & Son at Roanoke, Ind., and blew the safe door open with dynamite. The noise brought the night watchman and some citizens to the scene and a fierce fight with revolvers ensued. Shots were exchanged, but so far as learned no one was injured. The burglars escaped without booty.

**Jacob Will Be Shot Friday.**

CADDO, Ind. T., March 13.—The Supreme Court of the Nation has refused to interfere with the sentence of Johnson Jacob, a full-blooded Choctaw, under sentence to be shot for the murder of his wife. He will be shot Friday.

NEW TO-DAY.

A FATAL MISTAKE.

Misunderstanding the Popularity of Drs. Copeland and Neal.

The Real Cause of the Wide-Spread Interest Over the \$5 Rate, With All Medicines Included.

The wide-spread interest over the low rate of \$5 a month, including medicines, now awakened over the whole Coast, must lead to no misunderstanding as to the causes of its popularity in San Francisco, where, first a nine days' wonder, it is now a permanent and formidable feature in the largest known practice.

That it is the marvel of the professional work of this century is true—but why? Because it is a wonderfully cheap rate? Not rather because it is the only rate for what is admittedly the best treatment in existence. This fact, generally recognized by the San Francisco public, who learned long ago that under the \$5 rate Drs. Copeland and Neal were doing better work than could be obtained from other doctors for \$6, \$10 or \$20 a month, or \$5 or \$10 a visit, should be clear to those who are studying the effect of the \$5 rate in introducing a new era in medical charges. It is awakening the attention of the profession, not because it is cheap treatment at a cheap price, but because it is the best treatment at a merely nominal price.

**CAPTAIN POULSON'S EXPERIENCE.**

**Exposure to the Elements Brought On a Long Train of Catarrhal Symptoms.**

H. Poulson, captain of the schooner Annie, well and favorably known by nearly every one, and whose address is 417 Kearny street, states:

"I have followed the sea brought on a long train of catarrhal symptoms affecting the eyes, ears, nose, throat and stomach. I had severe aching pains in the head, my nose would be clogged up and the mucus dropping into my throat caused hoarseness and spitting. The trouble extended to the bronchial tubes, causing aching and darting pains through the chest to the shoulder blades, an annoying cough and shortness of breath. My stomach became affected and I felt miserable all the time. I tried patent medicines, but nothing helped me. I began a course of treatment at the Copeland Medical Institute and was relieved of all the symptoms. I now feel well again—much better than I have for the past twelve years. I cheerfully recommend Drs. Copeland and Neal."

**TREATMENT BY MAIL.**

For those desiring the treatment by mail, the first step is to drop a line to Drs. Copeland and Neal, who will send you a list of symptoms blank. Return same with answers filled out and treatment may be commenced at once. Every mail brings additional proof of the success of the mail treatment.

George Burns, Fresno, Cal., writes: "I did not think it possible to feel so well again, but I am a different being. It is now three months since I took any medicines, but there are no indications of any return of the trouble."

**\$5 A MONTH.**

No fee larger than \$5 a month asked for any disease. Our motto is: "A Low Fee, Quick Cure. Mild and Painless Treatment."

**The Copeland Medical Institute,**  
PERMANENTLY LOCATED IN THE  
**COLUMBIAN BUILDING,**  
SECOND FLOOR,  
916 Market St., Next to Baldwin Hotel,  
Over Beamish's.

W. COPELAND, M.D.  
J. G. NEAL, M.D.

**SPECIALTIES**—Catarrh and all diseases of the Eye, Ear, Throat and Lungs; Nervous Diseases, Skin Diseases, Chronic Diseases.  
Office hours—9 A. M. to 1 P. M., 2 to 5 P. M., 7 to 9 P. M. Sunday—10 A. M. to 12 P. M.  
Catarrh troubles of the kind described are treated successfully by mail. Send 4 cents in stamps for question circulars.

**WEAK MEN**

**DR. SANDEN'S ELECTRIC BELT**

**A NEVER FAILING CURE FOR ALL PERSONAL WEAKNESSES OF MEN**

"I would not part with this Dr. Sanden's Belt for anything like it in California. I could not get another like it."—Wm. J. Wain, of 218 Broadway, San Francisco, said after six months use of Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt for lost manhood. It is the only remedy that has ever been found to guarantee permanent cure of all weakness of men. It is certain in its action and never fails.

Weak men, send for the book "Three Classes of Men." Mailed sealed free. Address: SANDEN, ELECTRIC CO., Council Building, Portland, Or.

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638 and 640 Mission Street.

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**AND ALL LARGE PRINTING.**

**STERETT PRINTING CO.,**  
532 Clay Street.

**Weekly Call, \$1.50 per Year**



## SHE CAUGHT ONE SCHOONER A DAY.

THE AVERAGE CATCH OF THE SHIP  
JABEZ HOWES DURING  
TWO DAYS.

COLLISIONS GROW COMMON.

DEPARTURE OF HUNTERS, MINERS  
AND CANNERS FOR THE  
NORTH.

Collisions between vessels are quite the  
thing on the bay and along the city front

toned wagon built much on the prairie  
schooner model and drawn by two ragged-  
coated mules had halted in the clearing  
between the two miniature groves of red-  
wood, which at this part of  
the stream perpetuated the prop-  
portions of their gigantic ances-  
tors. The wagon was driven by a  
tall weedy-looking Missourian and by his  
side sat one of those angular females, a  
perfect type of the woman of the border.  
In the rear of the wagon, a blossom in this  
wilderness of commonplace, sat as pretty a  
girl as the miller's eyes had ever lighted up-  
on. Her cheeks had the healthy apple bloom  
that comes from exposure to the sun and  
wind. Her lips were full and pouting, and  
the tiny hands were as exquisitely molded  
as if they never had broiled a slice of bacon  
or fried a doughnut.

"Say, mister," said the driver of the  
wagon, "we have come this way from San  
Rafael an' it's getting pretty late now an'  
we'd like to camp, an' as you're the owner  
of this here piece of ground we'd like to  
unhitch and put in the night here."

"You're welcome," said Jim Bodden,  
heartily, "and anything my cabin has is  
yours."

The miller helped them to stake out the  
mules, and the coon he had trapped that  
morning some miles up the creek was a

## RESORTING TO BRIBERY AGAIN.

M. D. HOWELL MAKES ANOTHER  
EFFORT TO GET RID OF  
WITNESSES.

SECRET SERVICE NOTIFIED.

LAURA WELKS, ONE OF THE GOV-  
ERNMENT'S WITNESSES, RE-  
PORTS THE MATTER.

The fact of another attempt to bribe  
three of the principal witnesses for the

## JAMES G. FAIR JR.'S STANDING IN COURT.

THE LAWYERS SAY THAT UNLESS  
THERE IS A WRITTEN  
ACKNOWLEDGMENT

HE WILL NOT BE RECOGNIZED

THE LAW AS TO SUCH FULLY EX-  
FOUNDED IN THE BLYTHE  
CASE.

What do all the lawyers think of James  
G. Fair Jr., illegitimate son of the late  
Senator Fair, possible claimant for a few  
of the millions?

They think that it is not impossible that  
there may be such a claimant. They think  
that the reputation borne by the late  
Senator Fair in the several communities in  
which he had resided did not preclude his  
having a few illegitimate children here and  
there.

"He lived a long time," they say, "and  
in a good many places, and although  
deeply absorbed at all times in laying up  
sums of money, still—" and then they turn  
to the legal aspect of it in case of them,  
this James G. Fair Jr. that is talked of so  
much, should put in a claim upon the  
Senator's estate, and they say, in current  
parlance, that it "don't go."

Of course this James G. Fair Jr. does not  
come into the case as a complete surprise  
to anybody. It was all gone over at the  
time J. S. Fair secured his divorce, and it  
is recalled by those intimate with the cir-  
cumstances at the time how the Senator  
disclaimed to his wife ever having met  
Ellen Stevens except once. He admitted  
that he had seen her once, but declared  
that upon that, the only occasion, a fence  
separated them. This circumstance, or  
declaration rather, it will be remembered,  
was a matter of general comment in view  
of the evidence that existed of the Sen-  
ator's paternity of the child.

But suppose the boy is in existence and  
sets up his claim?

"The Blythe case, that has trodden all  
over the ground again and again in the  
public view, makes it all familiar to every  
newspaper reader," said Mr. Hegerty of  
Knights & Hegerty, for Charles L. Fair,  
yesterday afternoon.

"There are two sections of the Civil Code  
which define the rights of illegitimate  
children in the presence of their father's  
estate. There are also only two. The  
claimant gains recognition under these or  
not at all. Florence Blythe claimed under  
both, as everybody knows, and in a  
manner, won under both. The first of  
these provisions is section 230, under which  
Judge Coffey declared in favor of Florence  
Blythe, and provides that a public ac-  
knowledgment, the acceptance into the  
family, etc., legitimizes a child. The  
language is as follows:

"The father of an illegitimate child be pub-  
licly acknowledged as his own, receiving it  
as such with the consent of his wife, if he  
is married, into his family, and otherwise treat-  
ing it as if it were a legitimate child, thereby  
adopts it as such; and such child is thereupon  
deemed for all purposes legitimate from the  
time of its birth."

"The other section is number 1387 of the  
Civil Code and under it an acknowl-

## JAMES G. FAIR JR.'S STANDING IN COURT.

THE LAWYERS SAY THAT UNLESS  
THERE IS A WRITTEN  
ACKNOWLEDGMENT

HE WILL NOT BE RECOGNIZED

THE LAW AS TO SUCH FULLY EX-  
FOUNDED IN THE BLYTHE  
CASE.

What do all the lawyers think of James  
G. Fair Jr., illegitimate son of the late  
Senator Fair, possible claimant for a few  
of the millions?

They think that it is not impossible that  
there may be such a claimant. They think  
that the reputation borne by the late  
Senator Fair in the several communities in  
which he had resided did not preclude his  
having a few illegitimate children here and  
there.

"He lived a long time," they say, "and  
in a good many places, and although  
deeply absorbed at all times in laying up  
sums of money, still—" and then they turn  
to the legal aspect of it in case of them,  
this James G. Fair Jr. that is talked of so  
much, should put in a claim upon the  
Senator's estate, and they say, in current  
parlance, that it "don't go."

Of course this James G. Fair Jr. does not  
come into the case as a complete surprise  
to anybody. It was all gone over at the  
time J. S. Fair secured his divorce, and it  
is recalled by those intimate with the cir-  
cumstances at the time how the Senator  
disclaimed to his wife ever having met  
Ellen Stevens except once. He admitted  
that he had seen her once, but declared  
that upon that, the only occasion, a fence  
separated them. This circumstance, or  
declaration rather, it will be remembered,  
was a matter of general comment in view  
of the evidence that existed of the Sen-  
ator's paternity of the child.

But suppose the boy is in existence and  
sets up his claim?

"The Blythe case, that has trodden all  
over the ground again and again in the  
public view, makes it all familiar to every  
newspaper reader," said Mr. Hegerty of  
Knights & Hegerty, for Charles L. Fair,  
yesterday afternoon.

"There are two sections of the Civil Code  
which define the rights of illegitimate  
children in the presence of their father's  
estate. There are also only two. The  
claimant gains recognition under these or  
not at all. Florence Blythe claimed under  
both, as everybody knows, and in a  
manner, won under both. The first of  
these provisions is section 230, under which  
Judge Coffey declared in favor of Florence  
Blythe, and provides that a public ac-  
knowledgment, the acceptance into the  
family, etc., legitimizes a child. The  
language is as follows:

"The father of an illegitimate child be pub-  
licly acknowledged as his own, receiving it  
as such with the consent of his wife, if he  
is married, into his family, and otherwise treat-  
ing it as if it were a legitimate child, thereby  
adopts it as such; and such child is thereupon  
deemed for all purposes legitimate from the  
time of its birth."

"The other section is number 1387 of the  
Civil Code and under it an acknowl-

## THE PARK MUSEUM.

It Is to Be Opened to the Public on the  
Return of Commissioner Scott  
From the East.

The museum in the Fine Arts building  
of the late fair in the park will be opened  
in about three weeks. The objects to be  
displayed are all in place, and the execu-  
tive committee of the Midwinter Fair is  
only awaiting the return of Park Commis-  
sioner Scott to turn it over to the park  
authorities.

As yet none but those in charge under  
Colonel T. P. Robinson are allowed into  
the building, and the contents are a secret as  
far as the public is concerned. However,  
it is stated that the collection is in place  
and nothing is delaying the opening but  
the absence of Mr. Scott, who is in Wash-  
ington.

On his return John Rosefield will take  
his seat in the commission.

OUT OF THE BIG COMBINE.

THE NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE  
COMPANY LEAVES THE MAN-  
AGERS' COMPACT.

JUDGE MCKENNA'S DECISION MAY  
PRECIPITATE A GENERAL  
RATE WAR.

The New Zealand Insurance Company  
parted company with the Board of Fire  
Underwriters of the Pacific at noon yester-  
day because the compact refused to  
grant Manager Hugh Craig's request to  
employ salaried agents in Alameda and  
Santa Clara.

As matters now stand with regard to  
insurance troubles the following com-  
panies are out of the compact and are free  
to make whatever rates they please:  
Phoenix of Hartford, with a paid-up capital  
of \$2,000,000; the Home of New York, capi-  
tal paid up \$3,000,000; Continental of New  
York, capital paid up \$1,000,000; North-  
western National of Milwaukee, Wis.,  
paid-up capital \$600,000; Williamsburg  
City of Brooklyn, N. Y., paid-up capital  
of \$250,000, and the New Zealand of Auck-  
land, capital paid up \$1,900,000. They  
present a formidable array against the  
board's position on rates, and are making  
things more exciting from day to day  
over the Pacific coast.

"But we are not out of the board for the  
purpose of slashing rates," said Manager  
Craig, after stepping from the president's  
chair of the Manufacturers' Association.  
"On February 27 I sent in my resignation  
to take effect at noon to-day if the board  
would not grant me at least temporary re-  
lief in the matter of employing agents.  
The board insisted that I should pay my  
men commission in Alameda and Santa  
Clara counties and other interior points, but  
my contract rule is to pay them salaries.  
I had no option in the premises, and  
so I am free now to protect my business."

"What does that mean—to protect your  
business?" was asked.

"To meet cuts in rates as much as 40, 50  
or 60 per cent. If attacked we shall stand  
by our patrons and protect the interests of  
our shareholders."

The Board of Underwriters held a meet-  
ing yesterday and adopted a resolution ac-  
cepting Mr. Craig's resignation. An im-  
mediate suspension of rates everywhere  
along the coast was presented and dis-  
cussed with animation. The house was  
divided on the question. One party com-  
plained that the rate matters are under  
a light not advantageous to them-  
selves through the very nature of the  
guerrilla contest. The solid body of board  
managers are necessarily fighting in the  
open, while the opponents are under the  
cover of people who play one side against  
the other to get reduced rates. It was  
finally determined to postpone action on  
the resolution until Judge McKenna ren-  
ders a decision in the injunction proceed-  
ings of the Continental Company against  
the compact.

The prevailing belief among insurance  
men is that if the injunction is continued  
against the compact this resolution will be  
adopted and a general war in rates must  
follow.

Rates are practically suspended in Los  
Angeles by all companies, owing to the  
injunction. By one city agent sell-  
ing his business to a non-board company.  
In Alameda and Santa Clara counties  
where the New Zealand does an extensive  
business, a fierce war is expected to  
take place that Craig's business may be cut  
to pieces by his withdrawal from the com-  
pact.

THE FIESTA.

Movement to Send Northern Floats to  
Los Angeles.

"The Merchants' Association of San  
Francisco," said President Dohrmann yester-  
day, "is endeavoring to have people of this  
city and the northern part of the State  
represented at the Fiesta in Los Angeles.  
We would like to have a number of floats  
prepared to send there. The only expense  
to those contributing them will be the get-  
ting up of them and transportation to the  
place. We will see that these will be  
placed where they will be most effective.  
It is our idea to have views on floats of  
Yosemite Valley, Shasta, prominent bits  
of the scenery of the northern section  
of the State, some of the prominent men  
to let the 20,000 or more visitors expected  
to visit the Fiesta see that the north has  
attractive features as well as the south.  
The purpose of this is to draw the atten-  
tion of strangers to this part of the State  
and to let them see that such a display will  
be followed by beneficial results. The as-  
sociation is now sending out a number of  
letters to persons who, we think, will take  
an interest in this matter and will un-  
derstand from them we cannot tell will be  
done. We may ask the Union Iron  
Works to fit up a model of one of the war-  
ships built there for a float, and the news-  
papers to build one each, but the floats  
will not bear so much on the industries of  
the State as on the attractiveness of the  
northern portion of it."

Profanity and Pain

Too often go together. Refrain from swearing if  
you are suffering the tortures of rheumatism,  
which will expel the poison from your blood.  
Kidney and malarial complaints, dyspepsia,  
constipation, neuralgia and biliousness are all relieved  
by this sterling and comprehensive family medi-  
cine, which should be kept always on hand for  
emergencies.

## NEW TO-DAY.

FIFTY CENTS Buys a Decorated  
China Fruit Dish,  
Different shapes to  
select from.

ONE DOLLAR Buys one dozen  
Decorated China  
Dessert Plates.

FIVE DOLLARS Buys a Fine Dec-  
orated China Tea  
Set complete.

TWENTY DOLLARS Buys a splendid  
Decorated China  
Dinner Set, com-  
plete.

HALF PRICE Buys Bohemian  
Glass Ornaments,  
Bisque and Marble  
Busts, Berlin  
Mounted Orna-  
ments.

HALF PRICE Buys Beautiful Fish  
and Game Sets and  
Marble Statuary at  
our great Surplus  
Stock Sale.

HUNDREDS Of other articles,  
new, handsome,  
useful and orna-  
mental, are going  
at from 20 to 50 per  
cent below the  
usual price.

This Sale Closes Soon.

NATHAN, DOHRMANN & CO.

122-132 Sutter Street.

USE THE BEST ALWAYS!

Ask Your  
Physician  
His Opinion  
of the  
ANTOINETTE  
PREPARATIONS

ANTOINETTE WRINKLE PASTE  
AND CREAM.

The latest and most wonderful scientific discovery  
for REMOVING and PREVENTING wrinkles.  
This new treatment makes the capillary cir-  
culation, constantly supplying new blood, re-  
sulting off all waste and foreign matter from the  
face and neck, making them look fresh and youthful.  
Why should the face and neck look old and  
wrinkled while the body still retains its youth and  
plumpness?

Read what a well-known chemist says about  
these preparations:  
"This is to certify that I have analyzed the  
Antoinette Preparations called Wrinkle Paste and  
Wrinkle Cream, and find them to be excellent  
preparations for the skin; that they are free from  
all deleterious substances and well adapted for the  
purpose for which they are designed."  
W. T. WENZEL, Analytical Chemist.

The Antoinette Preparations Are In-  
dorsed by the Leading Chemists  
and Physicians.

MME. MARCHAND,  
Hair and Complexion Specialist,  
121 POST STREET, ROOMS 32-36,  
Taber's Entrance. Telephone 1349.

CANCER CAN BE CURED.

John Mathias, Fruitvale, Alameda Co., had a sore  
on the under lip. Dr. Mayon of Oakland examined,  
pronounced it cancer, and advised taking off the  
whole of the lower lip. Went to Dr. Cook and was  
cured in five weeks, leaving no scar.

Office Hours—9 to 12, 1 to 4.  
DR. A. S. COOK AND MRS. DR. COOK,  
Cancer, Tumor, Eczema and Female  
Diseases Specialists.

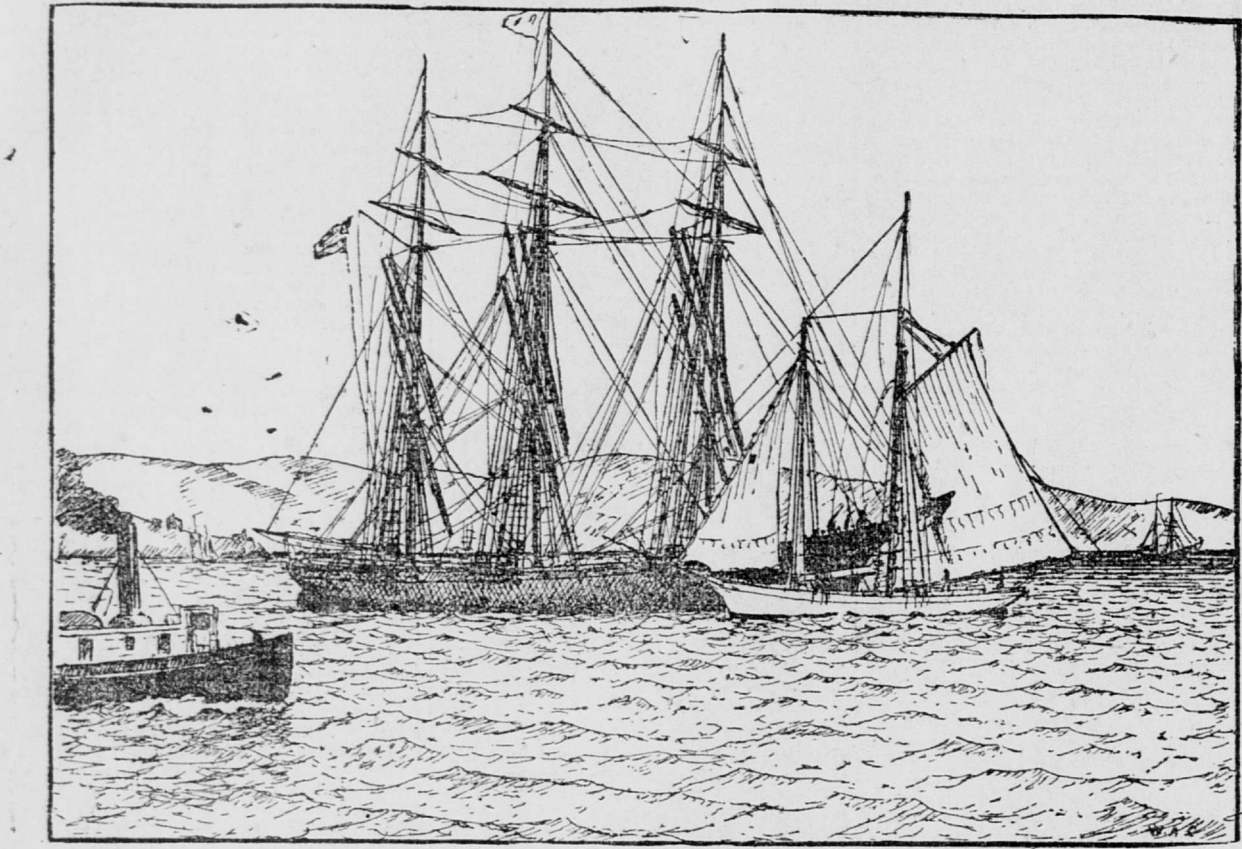
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Residence, 1139 Geary St.

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KEARNEY ST.

IS THERE ANYONE WHO EXAMINE YOUR  
EYES? If so, then to Specialists or Eye-glasses  
with instruments of his own invention, which  
superiority has not been equalled. My success has  
been due to the merits of my work.  
Office Hours—12 to 4 p. m.

400,000 TREES.

PRUNE, PLUM, PEACH, PEAR, CHERRY,  
Almond, for sale at 3 cents each. F. O. B. Terms  
to 1905. No better trees grown. Address, Sacra-  
mento River Nursery Company, Walnut Grove,  
California.



THE JABEZ HOWES CATCHING HER SECOND SCHOONER OFF FOLSOM-STREET WHARF.  
[Sketch for the "Call" by W. A. Coulter.]

now, and broken spars and rails adorn a  
number of craft in that locality. Tuesday  
afternoon the schooner J. M. Colman col-  
lided with the Jabez Howes and the big  
ship lost her jibboom.

Yesterday morning the steamer Walla  
Walla, while coming into the landing at  
the Beale-street coal bunker, smashed into  
the wharf, tearing away several stringers  
and otherwise giving the structure a very  
damaged appearance.

Yesterday afternoon another schooner—  
the Robert and Minnie—tried her hand  
upon the already disabled Jabez Howes.  
The ship was lying in the stream when the  
schooner, which was bound to sea, sailing  
out on a strong ebb-tide, attempted to  
cross her bow. The maneuver was wit-  
nessed from the wharves and the temerity  
of the skipper commented on before the  
catastrophe occurred. The schooner fell  
off in her efforts, to clear the big broken  
bowsprit that was pushed forward in her  
rate, but the current dragged her down  
and she came to a standstill, impaled upon  
the ship's spar, with the starboard rigging  
wrecked and an enormous hole in the  
mainmast.

The schooner hung upon the ship's  
chain and she was in imminent danger of  
capsizing, when the tug Alert came to her  
relief. She was finally towed from her  
awkward position and taken to China  
Basin for repairs.

The Robert and Minnie is the famous  
schooner that carried the arms from this  
port to Santa Catalina, where they were  
finally transferred to the steamer Itasca  
during the Chilean revolution.

Captain Clancy of the Jabez Howes says  
that one schooner a day is a pretty good  
catch, but he is not cruising for that kind  
of game, and begs that the small vessels of  
the bay will keep away from his ship till  
he gets her repaired.

The steamer Alaska departed for Alaska  
yesterday with a large number of prospec-  
tors and hunters on board, the former to  
engage in mining on the headwaters of  
the Yukon River, and the latter to trap  
and hunt in the forests of the interior.

The ship Skifford sailed yesterday for  
the north with a cargo of supplies and  
machinery for the Alaska canneries. It  
also carried the sections and equipment of  
a steamer which will be launched to run  
between the fishing stations on the north-  
ern rivers.

The whaling fleet is preparing for its  
summer cruise, four of them, the steamers  
Jeanette and Kanik, and the schooners  
Mermaid, undergoing extensive re-  
pairs and refitting.

It has been reported that the schooner  
George Peabody, formerly a pilot-boat of  
this port, but now of Yokohama, was re-  
cently wrecked on the Japan coast. The  
crew and a part of her cargo were saved.

ROMANCE OF THE OLD MILL.

A TRAGIC CHAPTER FROM THE  
EARLY HISTORY OF MARIN  
COUNTY.

THE TOUCHING STORY OF THE  
RUINED LIFE OF OLD JIM BO-  
DDEN, THE PIONEER.

Years before Mr. Throgmorton ever ob-  
tained possession of Mill Valley from the  
original owners of the soil the old mill was  
an object of attraction to those off for a  
summer day's outing. Picturesque in its  
primitive architecture and an unmis-  
takeable relic of the past, it was always re-  
garded as a structure with a history.  
Strange as it may appear the narrative of  
the old mill has never been told. Sketches  
have been made of the heavy redwood  
beams, the sloping roof, and the solid logs  
that supported the wheel, which became a  
wreck almost before the oldest inhabitant  
could recall its revolutions. It was a lum-  
ber-mill, and the logs, cut far up the  
valley, were floated down the stream,  
divided into planks and shipped from old  
Sausalito by schooner to San Francisco.

Such was the practical side of the old mill,  
but the romantic side began when James  
Bodden, in 1850, bought out the original  
projector, who was a native of Maine, the  
land of lumber.

One fine morning in August Bodden was  
seated on the banks of the Mill Valley  
stream watching a few hundred feet of  
sawed logs and sadly concluding that the  
lumber business as conducted by him was  
not going to be a remunerative occupation.  
The cracking of dry brambles apprised  
him of the fact that some visitors were ap-  
proaching. Bodden slouched down the  
shadows into the sunshine. An old-fash-

welcome addition to the standard meal  
of fried pork and flapjacks of the travelers.  
And when the meal was over and the  
brown-eyed Bessie made the coffee and  
Jim Bodden and his guests (the old woman  
included) smoked their pipes, the miller-  
hermit felt in looking upon the pretty,  
graceful girl that there might be some-  
thing for him in domestic life after all.

As soon as the sun was well up the next  
morning the travelers had gone, but the  
miller's heart was in the custody of the  
brown-eyed lass.

Two months after this incident there  
was an addition built to the miller's cabin,  
and the heroine of the prairie schooner  
was the mistress thereof.

Merrily and musically as the little river,  
life glided on under the shade of the old  
mill. Bessie found in the grave and woman-  
what elderly miller a congenial companion.  
He showed her the redwood logs, that most  
beautiful of California forest flowers, and  
with his traps and gun and her skill in  
cooking and the novels and newspapers  
they got from San Francisco and the cul-  
tivation of a little garden around the mill  
the days passed pleasantly enough. Jim  
Bodden's mind if he half paid ex-  
penses, so pleasing was this dream of love  
that had come to him in the autumn of his  
life.

But a cloud was gathering over that  
home of domesticity and the bursting of that  
cloud rained a heavy home.

On the fourth of July in 1852 a merry  
party drove up to Mill Valley. They  
camped in the circus of the old grove,  
made their coffee and found they had for-  
gotten to bring any milk with them. So  
one of the party was dispatched to the mil-  
ler's cabin. The miller was not at home.  
He was far up the creek arranging for the  
floating down of some big logs cut in that  
grove. The evening was a low con-  
struction for the furnishing of water to peo-  
ple in the valley.

What occurred there and then was never  
known. Yet that picnic party marked a  
startling epoch in Jim Bodden's life. Three  
days after this visitation his pretty little  
wife went to town to buy some groceries.  
When she returned the miller observed a  
complete change in her demeanor.

"Jim," she said to him, "ain't you tired of  
living by this old mill?"

"Bessie," he said, "are you tired of it?  
We've been pretty happy here and I hate  
to leave the mill for somebody else to run."

"There are no theaters in Mill Valley,"  
she said.

"You're right, there are not," he said,  
"but we can go and see them from time to  
time."

"I'm a very young woman," she said,  
"and I'm tired of this mill."

"As you please, I'll go anywhere you  
say," said Jim Bodden, humbly, and he  
left the mill and the lumber. And the end  
strong man found a dead in a doorway.  
"Cause unknown."

Still they say that sometimes on moon-  
light nights a sturdy figure is seen seated  
on the old mill waiting for the redwood  
logs to come down with the current.

D. O. C.

THE RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

Opinion of the Attorney-General Re-  
garding Their Jurisdiction.

The Board of Railroad Commissioners met  
in regular session yesterday. A commu-  
nication was received from Attorney-  
General Fitzgerald in which he stated that  
"in acting under the section of the constitu-  
tion quoted, your duties in regard to fix-  
ing rates, passenger and freight, both for  
railroad and other transportation com-  
panies, are confined strictly to trans-  
portation wholly within the State."  
In other words, you cannot interfere in  
any manner with interstate commerce,  
your jurisdiction being limited to fixing  
rates for such passenger and freight traffic  
as is conducted between different points  
within the boundaries of this State.

General Passenger Agent Goodman of  
the Southern Pacific gave the board a list  
of passenger rates of its Sacramento and  
Feather River routes and stated in his  
letter that he did not believe the creek  
ferry route comes under the head of river  
streams.

Through General Freight Agent Smurr  
of the Southern Pacific it was stated that  
the Southern Pacific is now being re-  
classified, as the present rating it is  
claimed, is less than carloads is not  
just. Oil is now placed in the third class,  
according to the western classification, but  
the railroad company wishes it placed in  
the first class.

Selling Pools.

Louis Scheerer, 1200 Market street, was  
charged in Judge Campbell's court yesterday  
with having procured that coal oil be  
his pawn-broking business contrary to the  
provisions of the ordinance which prohibits  
the selling of pools on races outside the racetrack,  
Charles Fisher, a messenger boy, who had been  
employed by the police, testified that he went  
to Scheerer's place and paid \$1 pool on the  
races. He was told to call next day to learn  
the result. The judge reserved his decision till  
Saturday.

A Fifty-dollar Dog.

On an appeal from the Justices' court the  
matter of the death of a Great Dane pup belong-  
ing to Gottlieb Speirs was investigated by a

prosecution in the celebrated Howell coun-  
terfeiting case has just come to light.

The case has been tried twice and both  
times the juries disagreed, but Howell has  
been reindicted by the Grand Jury, and  
his case will be set for retrial some time  
within the next few months.

Assistant United States Attorney Knight  
said:

I was not satisfied with the prior indictment  
against Howell and have presented a new bill  
before the Grand Jury and have prepared a  
new indictment of fourteen counts which the  
Grand Jury have returned.

This indictment was attacked by the defend-  
ant's counsel, Reddy, Campbell & Metson, and  
E. S. Pillsbury, by motions to quash demur-  
rer and plea in abatement, and after lengthy argu-  
ments the indictment was sustained in all its  
counts by the United States District Court,  
where the case is now on the calendar awaiting  
trial.

In speaking of the time when the case  
would probably be tried Mr. Knight said  
that it had been set up for trial in Janu-  
ary last, but the strike had been pro-  
longed to such an extent that it was ex-  
tremely doubtful whether Howell could be  
tried before next May or June.

The bribery scheme was concocted in  
Stockton, where lives M. D. Howell, the  
notorious counterfeiter, who has already  
had two trials and









THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1895

## JUST ABOUT THE WEATHER.

According to the calculation of the weather bureau, the weather to-day will be fair, slowly rising temperature; Thursday, fresh to brisk, westerly winds. The point about the rising temperature will be noted with enthusiasm, although yesterday could not be considered cold.

## LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

Yesterday was a good day for bay collisions. The Native Sons' Hall Association holds its annual meeting.

The new museum in the park will be opened in about three weeks.

The promoters' committee of the valley road will have a meeting to-day.

Rev. E. Neland is installed as pastor of the Swedish Lutheran Church.

Alice Edith Blythe, or Dickinson, has left the State for her home.

A temporary ferry service has been established between Benicia and Port Costa.

The New Zealand Insurance Company withdrew yesterday from the managers' compact.

Alfred Barstow of the firm of Rhodes & Barstow died suddenly of heart disease in Oakland.

A large number of miners, hunters and fishers sailed for the north in the steamer Al-Ki yesterday.

Gottlieb Spiers has been awarded \$50 damages for the killing of his Great Dane pup by Charles Sexton.

Henry Rives Ellis has invented a machine for the concentration of ores in which the old pan method is used.

The insurance compact is considering a proposition to suspend rates over the coast and make an open fight.

Mrs. F. H. Pohlman of Coulterville, Mariposa County, slipped and fell on Market street last night, fracturing her right hip bone.

The Southern Pacific has asked the Railroad Commissioners to reclassify coal oil, as it is claimed the present rates are not just.

The old pilot-boat George Peabody is reported wrecked on the Japan coast, with the crew and a portion of the cargo.

Phil Brown, a gambler, has been arrested on suspicion of stealing a satchel belonging to Claude Lee from a Grant-avenue saloon.

San Francisco merchants want to send floats to the Los Angeles Fiesta to show the attractive features of the northern part of the State.

The advisory committee of the Manufacturers' Convention made preliminary arrangements yesterday for the meeting next Tuesday.

Frederick Belasco, a stage instructor, was acquitted yesterday by a jury of the charge of battery preferred against him by George Brown.

Judge Sanderson has refused to grant a writ of prohibition restraining the Police Court from trying Christian Reis on a Grand Jury presentment.

Mrs. Clara Harper of Nebraska is in the city searching for her husband, who deserted her two months ago, taking with him her four-year-old son.

The Board of Supervisors passed a resolution yesterday asking the Spring Valley Company to bring evidence to prove the figures given by its officers.

President Dohrmann of the Merchants' Exchange and C. C. Terrill of the Builders' Exchange favor issuing bonds for needed improvements.

Mrs. Mary McCusker, 1104 Market street, swore out a warrant yesterday for the arrest of her friend, W. J. Connelly, for stealing \$75.90 from her purse.

Alexander Wilkinson, who was indicted by the Grand Jury of Salt Lake for conspiracy and alteration of ballots, was arrested at the race-track yesterday.

Thomas H. Williams has asked that Porter Ashe be compelled to account for certain articles of Mrs. Terrell's estate, which it is charged Ashe has concealed.

Claus Spreckels says that work on the valley road will be pressed vigorously from now on and the favorable action of the Legislature has cleared the way.

It is understood that Governor Budd has decided to appoint Colonel Sheldon I. Kellogg of this city to the responsible office of adjutant-general of California.

Three election officers were arrested yesterday on Grand Jury indictments and five proprietors on presentments for renting houses for purposes of ill fame.

William Joyce, Daniel Goodman and Fred Strand, water-front thieves, were arrested last night and booked at the City Prison on the charge of grand larceny.

Chief Crowley received a dispatch from Sioux Falls, S. D., last night to release from custody Ed Burleigh alias Bessie, as his father had taken up his forged paper.

Charles Calais has sued Charles Carpey & Co. for \$5000 damages for personal injuries. He fell down an unprotected elevator shaft in defendant's place of business.

Louis Scheerer, pawnbroker, 1200 Market street, was charged in Judge Campbell's court yesterday with selling goods, contrary to the provisions of the ordinance.

Several teachers who were dismissed by the last Board of Education were restored to their positions, though perhaps only temporarily, by the present body last evening.

The Board of Supervisors telegraphed to the Legislature yesterday protesting against any disturbing of the present existing rates of streetcar fares in San Francisco.

Gustav Walter of the Orpheum was arrested yesterday for allowing minors, the Revlonetta sisters, to perform on his stage, and was released on his own recognizance.

Charles R. Higgins, port owner of the steam schooner South Coast, was arrested yesterday on the complaint of Charles R. Dietrich, 3 Stuart street, on the charge of grand larceny.

The estate of James H. Robinson has been appraised at \$62,412.70. Of this \$40,000 is in cash, and \$2000 is a claim against the Church of the Advent, of which the deceased was a member.

The suit of Mrs. Amy McIntyre to annul her recently contracted marriage with William McIntyre, was on trial before Judge Sanderson yesterday. It was taken under advisement by the court.

Judge Belcher has filed a written opinion in pursuance of his decision that the indictments against George Elliott and Albert Houston for serving as election officers without qualifying, are valid.

But two of the five favorites won at the track yesterday. Of the winners Thornhill was the youngest-priced, 7 to 1 being chosen against him at one time. Crescendo won the Rancho del Paso stakes in a canter.

The ship Jabez Howes was run into by the schooner J. M. Colman Tuesday evening, and by the schooner Robert and Minnie the next day. The captain of the ship thinks one schooner a day is too frequent.

The suit of the Pacific Bank to recover the amount of a note made by the California Fruit and Raisin Growers' Association has been settled by allowing judgment to be entered in favor of the bank for \$16,645.54.

Edward Murphy, 1136 1/2 Folsom street, was in a hurry to eat his dinner last night and a large piece of meat stuck in his throat and would have choked him to death had he not obtained relief at the Receiving Hospital.

The California Florists' and Growers' Association presented a protest before the License and Order Committee of the Board of Supervisors yesterday against the granting of free or nominal licenses to street flower-peddlers.

Joseph Egan, an inspector of the Twelfth Precinct of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, was arrested last night and booked at the Southern station on the charge of felony. He pleaded guilty to the charge.

The suit of the Pacific Bank to recover the amount of a note made by the California Fruit and Raisin Growers' Association has been settled by allowing judgment to be entered in favor of the bank for \$16,645.54.

Ed McGreevy, one of the young men who garroted and robbed Michael Fitzgerald of Fresno County on Jesse street, was yesterday held by Judge Campbell to answer before the Superior Court in \$5000 bonds on the charge of robbery.

Lawyers say that unless James G. Fair Jr., if there be such a person, has a written acknowledgment from James G. Fair confessing the relation of father and son, he would stand a chance in contesting Senator Fair's will. The Blythe case is cited in point.

Because A. L. Kurth, blacksmith, 624 Post street, threw a stick into the bay yesterday to give his dog a swim, Joseph Maier, barber, 10 Third street, struck him over the head with a cane, and Kurth swore out a warrant for Maier's arrest on the charge of assault with a deadly weapon.

Henry McGoldrich and Robert Thomas engaged in a fight on Twenty-third and Sanchez streets last night. McGoldrich was badly cut upon the head and neck and Thomas had a cut over the right eye. They were taken to the County Jail, where their wounds were dressed. McGoldrich had to remain in the hospital, but Thomas was locked up in the Seventeenth-street station. Each was charged with assault to murder.

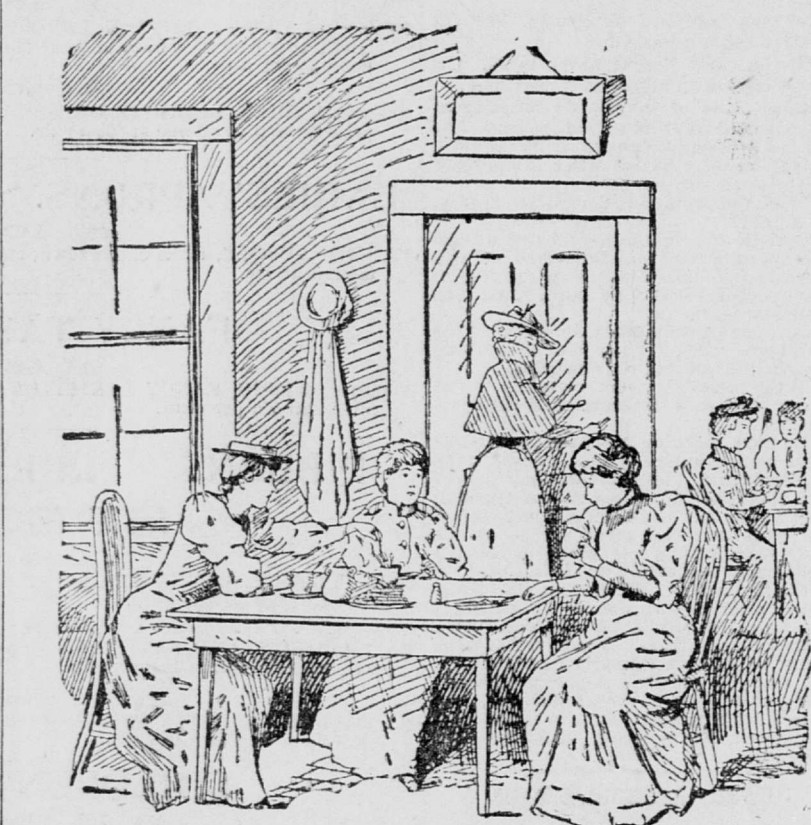
## LUNCHEON FOR ONLY THREE CENTS.

WORKING GIRLS PROVIDED WITH THE COMFORTS OF HOME DOWNTOWN.

REFRESHMENT AT NOONTIME.

THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION ENGAGED IN A LABOR OF LOVE.

In the smoky, noisy neighborhood of First and Howard streets there is an inviting oasis of rest and refreshment for young women and girls, where one would hardly hope to find it. Factories, foundries and boarding-houses for workmen abound on all sides; the air is alive with signs of manufacturing and the streets with business of the iron district, and in



SCENE IN THE YOUNG WOMEN'S DINING-ROOM.

[Sketches by a "Call" artist yesterday.]

the midst of it all is an old-fashioned two-story dwelling where the Young Women's Christian Association offer many inducements to girls at the lunch hour.

Every girl or young woman working in factories for blocks around know all that can be known about the house, and many of them have good reason to appreciate its presence near where they work from morning until night. For them it is a noon-time clubhouse, with a dining-room, library and comfortable apartments, in which a very agreeable half hour may be spent after a luncheon that costs 3 cents.

The old house that had served many years as a dwelling is converted into a cozy meeting-place. The parlors are neatly furnished and well supplied with current literature, among which is a sprinkling of periodicals that especially interest women. In the rear room is a piano and quite a variety of music, including hymn-books. There still further back is a spacious dining-room very neatly and cleanly kept and more inviting in appearance than many a restaurant uptown.

At 11 a. m. the girls begin to arrive for luncheon, and an hour later they enter in a continuous stream. The lady in charge sells 5 or 10 cents' worth of 1-cent coffee, cakes, bread and beans; on Thursday, five little checks a nice luncheon had been. Every day there is something new for luncheon, though always cooked in home fashion and served in homely style by girl waiters, who dress in white and look quite attractive as they move about.

On Monday there is cold corned-beef with bread, butter and tea or coffee; on Tuesday, beef stew and potatoes; on Wednesday, pork and beans; on Thursday, roast beef and mashed potatoes, and so on, changing daily as meals at home would vary.

The luncheon is quite as good as any served in modest homes at noon, a fact which the young women fully appreciate. And yet it costs but a cent for a meat dish, another for tea or coffee and a third for bread and butter. If the girls who take advantage of the dining-room and its adjuncts should desire to take luncheon in a restaurant they would be compelled to walk several blocks to reach a proper place and then pay four or five times as much for the same fare. So they are very happy to have such a place in which to lunch.

After refreshing themselves they spend the remainder of their noon hour in reading, while some of them may entertain the rest with music or song. And when they return to work again these young women feel the better for their pleasant associations.

It should not be imagined that there is any semblance of charity about the luncheon. That branch is self-sustaining from the nickels and dimes of the girls. And being so the promoters are satisfied to furnish a reading-room and give night lessons in dressmaking, millinery and cooking. Of the hundred girls who go there at noon a large proportion take their own lunches from home and take tea or coffee with their companions. They all work in factories in the neighborhood, and it is a relief to spend an hour in the company afforded by the house on Howard street.

## COSTOCK MINE ELECTIONS.

Annual Meetings of the Hale &amp; Norcross and Potosi Companies.

There were 107,200 shares of stock represented at the annual meeting of the Hale & Norcross Company yesterday. The following officers were elected: President, Colonel Nat T. Messer; secretary, A. B. Thompson, and superintendent, Joseph H. Ryan. The other directors are: Charles H. Fish, John W. Twigg, W. S. Lyle, Herman Zadig, William Edwards and Dr. Emil Cachat. The directors were instructed and empowered, in case the Supreme Court should affirm in whole or part the judgment of the Superior Court, to call for the election of the Hale & Norcross Mining Company \$1,011,000 in the M. W. Fox litigation, to immediately declare a dividend to the shareholders, less a sufficient sum to pay all debts and to leave not less than \$25,000 in the treasury with which to develop the mine.

The Potosi Mining Company also held its annual meeting yesterday, and 99,645 shares were represented. The old directors, with A. K. P. Harmon as president, Charles E. Elliott secretary, and H. M. Gorham superintendent, were re-elected without opposition.

## Indictments All Good.

In pursuance of the oral opinion expressed some days ago Judge Belcher has filed a written opinion in each of the cases against George Lee and Albert Houston, charged with violating

the election laws by acting without authority as election officers. The opinion overrules the motion to set aside the indictments. The cases are the same ones which Judge Bahrs decided to be illegal some time ago, but the opinions of Judge Belcher are now directed toward subsequent indictments which, he believes, charge different offenses.

## FIGHTING FOR A MINE.

Testimony in the Case of the Sterretts Against Montgomery.

The taking of testimony in the suit of Sterrett brothers against George S. Montgomery to cancel the contract for the sale of a mine at Canada Hill, Placer County, was commenced before Notary George T. Knox yesterday.

It is charged against Montgomery that he never carried out his contract and that the Montezuma mine, in Tuolumne County, fifty shares of which he transferred to the Sterretts as a part of the consideration, is worthless.

J. S. Richards was put on the stand and examined by A. C. Ellis. The witness testified that he knew the Montezuma mine, and that it was of no value whatever. At this point he was withdrawn by the plaintiffs, as they are anxious to first secure the testimony of the defendant, George S. Montgomery, who was not present. He will probably be examined to-day.

"Montgomery said that we were anxious for a settlement of the case," said Attorney Ellis, "while the fact is he has made all the overtures in that connection. Montgomery not only failed to carry out his

## A MOTHER'S SEARCH FOR HER CHILD.

UNHAPPY ENDING OF MRS. CLARA HARPER'S MATRIMONIAL VENTURE.

DESERTED BY HER HUSBAND.

HE TOOK HER MONEY AND CAMPED WITH HER FOUR-YEAR-OLD BOY.

"I am in this city in search of my husband and son," said Mrs. Clara Harper of Sterling, Neb., to Secretary McComb of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children yesterday.

Mrs. Harper is about 40 years of age and, according to her story, has been in San Francisco for a week looking for the man whom she married five years ago and who recently deserted her. She was convinced that he had fled to this city and that he was in hiding here with her boy, a bright child of 4 years.

The story told by Mrs. Harper proved to be one of unusual interest. She married her husband five years ago in a little country town in Missouri, where he was employed as clerk in a store.

"I was on a visit to my sister when I met him," said she, "and he appeared to take a liking to me at once. He paid me some attention, and exactly four weeks after our meeting he proposed marriage. I had found him to be a gentleman in every respect and he was held in high esteem by all who knew him."

"Before my visit ended we became man and wife, and I was congratulated on all sides upon what appeared to be such happy nuptials. It was not long, however, before I discovered that it was not myself that my husband loved, but that \$3000 which I had in bank attracted him far more. In fact he married me in order to become possessed of the money, as subsequent developments have proved."

"I returned to Sterling, Neb., near which my farm is located. My husband, who was a practical farmer, readily took charge of the place and manifested great interest in all that pertained to me. He treated me with the greatest kindness, and showed me such attentions in public that I was soon envied by other women who were less happily married."

"I was yet to learn the real character of the man to whom I was bound for life. One day he received a letter which made him very sad. He said it was a peremptory demand for \$800 from a man in New York, who threatened to sue him if the money was not paid within two weeks. That sum, he stated, was due the claimant on an old account which had been running for years. There were circumstances in connection with the case, he affirmed, which, if made public in court proceedings, would inevitably ruin him in the estimation of his neighbors and friends."

"Well, to make the story brief as possible, I paid him the money, and he placed a Judas kiss upon my lips in payment. He swore I had saved not only his reputation but his life as well. I was happy to think that I had done my husband such a service, and thought no more of the affair until a year later, when another demand for \$800 was made upon him. We had a stormy scene, and my husband confessed that he had used the money I had given him for another purpose, but what he absolutely refused to tell. I began to suspect that something was wrong, and daily refused to pay any more money on his behalf."

"My husband then began to abuse me shamefully. One night he took up a shotgun and threatened to kill me unless I gave him the money he demanded. On another occasion he knocked me down and kicked me so brutally that I was unable to leave my bed for four days."

Mrs. Harper states that this brutality on her husband's part was manifested con-



Mrs. Clara Harper.

[From a photograph.]

tinually for several months, and she finally made up her mind to leave him. Harper promised to reform, but his agreement was broken at the end of a few months, and life became almost unbearable to the unhappy wife and mother. She thought several times of suing for a divorce, but the fear of publicity prompted her to suffer in silence.

"Early in January last," said Mrs. Harper, "I drew \$800 from the bank, with the intention of purchasing some stock and farm implements of a neighbor. My husband knew of the transaction, and early on Saturday evening left the house, saying that he intended to go to town for supplies."

"I retired as usual, with my child in his crib at the side of my bed, and when I awoke it was daylight. I looked for my child, but his crib was empty. I searched for my husband, but he was nowhere to be seen. I then realized that something terrible had occurred, and in my wild search I found this letter upon my bureau, written by my husband, apparently in great haste:

"The end has come and we are quits. We were never happily married, and further association would result in misery to both of us. I take our boy with me, feeling that I am better prepared to care for him than you. For the present I keep my destination a secret from you, but I promise you to let you know of our whereabouts within a few weeks. Being without funds, I have found it necessary to take the money which you drew from the bank, and I feel confident that you will not object when I assure you that it will be expended in the interests of our darling boy. Now don't worry, pet, everything will turn out all right in the end. Good-by."

Mrs. Harper, half crazed over the affair, sought in every direction for information concerning her runaway husband, and was finally informed that a man answering his description and carrying a boy about four years of age had been seen on a west-bound overland train, near Cheyenne. She then recalled that Harper once told her he had relatives in California, and she determined to come to this city and pursue her search."

All About a Dog.

A. L. Knott, locksmith, 624 Post street, was at the North Beach a few days ago and threw a stick into the water to give his dog a swim. Joseph Maier, a barber, at 10 Third street, was seen acting cruelly toward his dog. Knott told him to mind his own business. Yesterday morning Knott was again at the beach and went through the same performance. Maier happened also to be there and protested by striking Knott over the head with his cane. Knott went to the City Hall and swore out a warrant for Maier's arrest on the charge of assault with a deadly weapon.

## NON-INTEREST-BEARING BONDS.

What Is Thought of the Proposition to Issue Such.

C. C. Terrill of the Builders' Exchange, when asked what he thought of the proposition laid before a committee of the Board of Supervisors to issue \$1,000,000 of non-interest-bearing bonds, receivable for taxes, to create a fund to hire the unemployed, said: "This is a new question to me, but I will say I am not in favor of issuing any interest-bearing bonds to pay for any city work or improvement, except such as will bring a return to the city, such as the purchase of water works, gas works and the like. I am in favor of issuing non-interest-bearing bonds in any sum that may be required to put our streets and sewers in good condition, but I should not like to see money so raised used to make improvements that are not to be a benefit to the general public."

F. H. Dohrmann of the San Francisco Merchants' Association, in reference to the demand for non-interest-bearing bonds, said that while he had not had time to study the proposition, he thought that to issue such, to provide funds to hire the unemployed, would be establishing a bad precedent. "If such a course were pursued, and it became known that bonds would issue giving time there were unemployed men in this city, why men would crowd in from everywhere. A matter of that magnitude requires great deliberation and careful consideration. If bonds are to be issued, they should be issued in such sums as are required for public improvements that are absolutely needed, and let the authorities give employment to residents of San Francisco only, as our association has been giving married men the preference, and that will go a great way toward settling the problem of the unemployed."

## WILL END WITH BEETHOVEN.

THE BONN MASTER'S SEVENTH SYMPHONY CLOSES THE SERIES TO-NIGHT.

BUT POPULAR MUSIC WILL STILL BE HEARD AT THE AUDITORIUM.

As things stand at present this evening's performance at the Auditorium is to be the last symphony concert given this season by the Metropolitan Musical Society. Those musical people who have been conspicuous by their absence throughout the series have, therefore, only one more chance of discovering what a rare treat they have been missing.

The lack of attendance at Dvorak's "From the New World," which was given two weeks ago, showed that novelties have not the power to draw, and novelties prove expensive luxuries when the box-office receipts are so small that the cost of procuring orchestral scores alone makes a big hole in them. To-night's concert, therefore, will consist of Beethoven's seventh symphony; Grieg's overture, "In Autumn," and Tschakowsky's "Nutcracker" suite, all of which were listened to with keen satisfaction by a very limited audience at the public rehearsal yesterday afternoon.

The Beethoven symphony was better played than when the Beethoven cycle drew such crowds to the Metropolitan Temple a year ago. There was a finish, a security and a perfect sympathy between the conductor and his men that were not so conspicuous when the good performers dropped out at the end of last season, it is true, but Scheel has had time to wield his present orchestra with his own mold and to stamp it with his own ability. One scarcely noticeable slip was made by the needs in the allegretto was all that marked yesterday's performance as savoring at all of a rehearsal.

What brilliancy and verve Scheel gave to the "Nutcracker" suite! The fairy gracefulness of the light dances and the characteristic dash of the forte passages made Tschakowsky's delightful music almost intoxicating. Poor "Nutcracker" suite! It has been heard in San Francisco under many auspices; some of them enough to kill its popularity forever. Yesterday, though, it vindicated its character

## MAN, BOY OR CHILD?

Positive Retiring Sale!

Chicago Clothing Company,

34, 36, 38 and 40 Kearny Street,

WITHDRAWING FROM BUSINESS!

Vacating of Store Takes Place MAY 1, 1895.

Clothing for the Masses for Absolutely Nothing!

CHICAGO CLOTHING COMPANY,

34, 36, 38 and 40 Kearny Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

WIGWAM, Corner Stockton and Geary Sts.

GREAT SUCCESS OF THE First Production of the Fascinating Musical Burlesque,

POCAHONTAS! By LILLIAN and the magnificent Company.

Reserved Seats, 25c; Opera Chairs, 35c; General Admission, 10c.

RUNNING RACES! RUNNERS! RUNNERS!

CALIFORNIA JOCKEY CLUB RACES, WINTER MEETING, BAY DISTRICT TRACK, COMMENCING SATURDAY, OCT. 27, 1894.

Races Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday—Rain or Shine.

Five or more races each day. Races start at 2 p. m. sharp. McAllister and Geary street cars pass the gate.

Captured Far From His Home.

ALEXANDER WILKINSON, A MINER, ARRESTED AT THE RACE-TRACK.

WANTED AT SALT LAKE CITY.

He Was Indicted for Conspiracy AND ALTERATION OF BALLOTS.

Chief Crowley received a dispatch from Deputy United States Marshal T. H. Ballantyne of Ogden, Utah, on February 22, to arrest Alexander Wilkinson who was wanted there on the charge of conspiracy. Detective Ross Whitaker, was detailed on the case, but it was not until yesterday afternoon that he was able to locate Wilkinson. He found him at the racetrack, and with the assistance of Policeman O'Dea placed him under arrest. Deputy Marshal Ballantyne was informed by telegraph of the arrest last night.

Wilkinson arrived here on February 24, and has since been trying unsuccessfully to find employment. Then he began to haunt the racetrack in the hope of getting something to do. He is a miner by occupation and about 28 years of age.

Wilkinson, with two others, W. L. W. Edwards and Parley Gordon of Ogden, were indicted by the Grand Jury of Salt Lake last month for conspiracy and alteration of ballots in the room of the canvassing board at the Utah Commission building, Salt Lake, on November 25 and 27, after the board had decided to go to Weber County ballot-boxes and brought them to Salt Lake.

The scheme was to elect H. C. Gilbert, Democrat, over T. B. Hurlbut, Republican, who were running for the office of County Collector of Weber County, and as there were only a few votes to overcome Hurlbut's majority having been in the neighborhood of thirty, the conspirators used pasters for M. H. Thomas, Populist, on Republican tickets cast for Hurlbut, in order to cut down the latter's vote and throw the election to Gilbert. When the canvassers opened the boxes and discovered the frauds they refused to accept the recount.

Edwards and Gordon were arrested in Ogden, but Wilkinson scented trouble and disappeared.

Senator Warren owns 2000 horses.

## CAPTURED FAR FROM HIS HOME.

ALEXANDER WILKINSON, A MINER, ARRESTED AT THE RACE-TRACK.

WANTED AT SALT LAKE CITY.

HE WAS INDICTED FOR CONSPIRACY AND ALTERATION OF BALLOTS.

## EXTRA!

SEATS ARE ON SALE TO-DAY FOR—

EMILY BANCKER

In the Successful Comedy

"OUR FLAT."

BALDWIN THEATER.

A. L. HAYMAN &amp; Co. (Incorporated), Proprietors

Second and Last Week—Last Matinee Saturday!

MISS MARIE BURROUGHS,

Supported by Her Own Excellent Company, presenting the most powerful play,

JUDAH

By Arrangement with E. S. WILLARD.

EXTRA!

TO-DAY

Seats go on sale for the engagement beginning

MONDAY EV'NG.,

MARCH 18,

Of the queen of all Comic Operas,

THE FENCING MASTER

As presented by the Superlatively Splendid Organization of 60 Artists under the direction of F. C. Whitney. Chorus of 40; Orchestra of 30.

STOCKWELL'S THEATER.

S. F. A. Co. .... Leonard Grover, Manager

Matinees Saturday and Sunday.

The Two Greatest Shows on Earth Combined in One.

\$3500 Expenses This Star Week.

HUMPTY DUMPTY

AND THE BLACK CROOK.

ENTIRE DOUBLE COMPANY















**DIED**

[illegible]







# FIRST THING THE FIRST COURT DID.

HAVING NO BUSINESS ON HAND, IT WENT AND HAD ITS PICTURE TAKEN.

AND THE PICTURE AS TAKEN.

THE FIRST TIME THE COURT OF THE COUNTY SAT IN BANK.

Ex-Judge Robert Fernal was one of the story-tellers at the high jinks given by the Press Club in honor of the Bohemian Club a few evenings ago.

Judge Fernal, although not an old man, was one of the twelve Judges elected to the bench when the Superior Court of this city was organized.

The court was organized in 1879 and was composed of President Judge Dainierfield and Judges Allen, Halsey, Finn, Hunt, Evans, Wilson, Edmunds, Sullivan, Free-

son, Fernal and Carey. Of these seven are still living, while five—Judges Dainierfield, Halsey, Wilson, Edmunds and Fernal—have passed on to the final judgment.

"The organization of the first court in San Francisco was an important matter to the city and county and the Judges were fully alive to the fullness of its importance," said Judge Fernal, with a far-away look in his eye as it fell on the club's new and elaborate fireplace, thereby leaving a divided impression as to what he might be laughing at.

"I remember that, having all duly taken the oath of office, we came together with an undivided notion as to what we should do next. It was Judge Fernal who had been organized and our salary had begun its course in our favor and behalf, but there were no cases to be tried. Probably it was the thought of this—that our salary was going on, and it devolved upon us to do something—that caused Judge Hunt to break into a situation that was becoming painful with the suggestion, 'Let us go and get our pictures taken.'"

"It struck a responsive chord with each of us, and the court promptly adjourned to enable the court to go to a photograph gallery and have its picture taken."

This semi-official statement of the first act of the Superior Court of the city and county of San Francisco called out a story of the first and only time the court sat in bank.

"The court had been running for some time, business had piled up before it and a very judicial air had settled upon it and about it, and the thought occurred to some of the Judges that it was about time the court should sit in bank. So a case was singled out that seemed to be of sufficient weight to warrant it and the day was fixed for the court to come together in its full judicial strength and learning."

"The Judges filed in and took their chairs on a raised dais in all their somber dignity. The thing was so impressive as very well, looking but little older than when they went in body to get their photographs taken all those years ago. Judge Sullivan has actually grown younger looking, having sacrificed the luxuriant side whiskers that he wore when he first ascended the bench."

Judge Evans was so impressed with this remark that he induced a speedy adjournment, and the court has never since sat in bank—that is, with the younger attorneys present. They sometimes get all together for their consultations, of course, but their meetings are held behind closed doors.

Judges Finn, Hunt, Evans, Allen and Fernal manage to keep up appearances very well, looking but little older than when they went in body to get their photographs taken all those years ago. Judge Sullivan has actually grown younger looking, having sacrificed the luxuriant side whiskers that he wore when he first ascended the bench."

REIS MUST STAND TRIAL.

Judge Sanderson Will Not Give Him a Writ of Prohibition.

H. D. McKie, attorney for Christian Reis, appeared before Judge Sanderson yesterday morning to ask for a writ prohibiting the Police Court from trying his client on a Grand Jury presentment. Reis is under trial for renting property for immoral purposes.

The action really involves the question as to whether or not the Grand Jury can file presentments; in other words, if they can take cognizance of misdemeanors. McKie maintained that the Grand Jury had no power to file presentments, as it is a part of the Superior Court, where misdemeanors are not considered in that court except on appeal. Judge Sanderson denied the writ, however, as he considered he had already practically decided the matter by allowing the presentments to be filed and by consigning them to the Police Court. As the Supreme Court has already been applied to for the writ, and as it was there suggested that Reis' attorneys apply to the Superior Court first, there seems little else for Reis to do but stand trial and appeal in case of an adverse judgment.

AIDED HER SUCCESSOR.

William McIntyre's Ex-Wife Charges Him With Deception.

The rather peculiar spectacle of an ex-wife testifying in behalf of her successor in a suit to annul marriage appeared in Judge Sanderson's court yesterday morning. The case on trial was that of Amy McIntyre against William McIntyre, a suit to annul a marriage contracted on February 5 last.

Mrs. McIntyre alleged that her husband had represented to her that he was a man of considerable wealth and position and had promised her a good home if she would marry him. He was none of the things he had represented himself to be, she said, and to prove this part of her case she had Mrs. Mary E. Bowen called to the stand.

Mrs. Bowen was Mrs. McIntyre, but she was divorced from the deceiver and was

allowed to resume her maiden name. She told how McIntyre had treated her during her experience in his society, and she also told of her efforts to get him to pay her alimony for the support of herself and her child. Judge Sanderson was not inclined to annul the marriage, but he took the case under advisement to allow counsel to submit authorities.

AGAINST VICE AND CRUELTY

WHAT THE NEW SOCIETY HAS ACCOMPLISHED IN ITS FIRST YEAR.

THE SECRETARY'S REPORT SHOWS DILIGENCE IN FIGHTING CRIME.

The first annual report of the Society for the Suppression of Vice and the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and Animals has been issued by Frank J. Kane, secretary of the society.

Beginning its work immediately after organization in October, 1893, the society has pursued the course laid down with commendable activity and with good results for its first year, ending December 1, 1894. In that time 324 complaints were received, 205 investigated, 155 arrests were made, 143 prosecutions followed and 93 convictions were secured. The court dismissed 35 cases, by consent 17 were dropped, 3 were dismissed on condition that defendants would leave town, and 73 were remedied without prosecution.

The prosecutions were as follows:

Selling morphine without a physician's prescription, 31; selling cigarettes to minors, 38; performing indecent exhibitions, 12; managing and counseling the same, 9; spectators at the same, 3; selling liquor without license, 2; selling liquor to minors, 2; permitting minors to play on stage, 4; cruelty to children, 4; cruelty to child, 1; cruelty to animals, 1; failure to provide, 6; insanity, 1; better committed while in discharge of duty, 3; having lottery tickets in possession, 2; having a child in a room resorted to for immoral purposes, 2; being an inmate of a room resorted to for immoral purposes, 5; permitting a minor to remain in a place where liquor was sold, with out an escort, 2; having in possession indecent literature, 11.

Photographs, cabinet, 10,016; photographs, small, 1409; pictures, miscellaneous, 23,303; prints, 3074; cards, 3024; French transparent cards, 364; pamphlets, 2909; obscene books, 951; songs and acrostics, 2998; negatives of indecent photographs, 24; writings, as letters, etc., 206; On Saturday night the society, being an inmate of a room resorted to for immoral purposes, 5; permitting a minor to remain in a place where liquor was sold, with out an escort, 2; having in possession indecent literature, 11.

Some remarkable work was done by the society's officers in seizing indecent books, pictures, etc., as the following statement will show:

Photographs, cabinet, 10,016; photographs, small, 1409; pictures, miscellaneous, 23,303; prints, 3074; cards, 3024; French transparent cards, 364; pamphlets, 2909; obscene books, 951; songs and acrostics, 2998; negatives of indecent photographs, 24; writings, as letters, etc., 206; On Saturday night the society, being an inmate of a room resorted to for immoral purposes, 5; permitting a minor to remain in a place where liquor was sold, with out an escort, 2; having in possession indecent literature, 11.

The penalties imposed reached a total of 510 days' imprisonment, \$665 in fines and \$370 in forfeitures. The total amount of \$1035 was realized by the city.

The society has 164 members and is in a flourishing financial condition.

Water-Front Thieves.

Three water-front thieves, William Joyce, Daniel Goodwin and Fred Strand, were arrested last night by Detectives Egan and Silvey and booked at the City Prison on the charge of larceny. In their possession were found a case containing harness buckles, axes and hammers, and on Sunday night a case containing belt punches and other articles from Lombard street wharf.

With this brief explanation, attention may be drawn to the Broadway office. The entire front of the handsome room at the above number has been secured and fitted up in convenience for the transaction of the Call's business.

The space next the entrance is arranged

for the transaction of the Call's business.

The space next the entrance is arranged

for the transaction of the Call's business.

The space next the entrance is arranged

for the transaction of the Call's business.

# OAKLAND'S EX-MAYOR CITED TO APPEAR.

N. W. SPAULDING ACCUSED OF MISAPPROPRIATING FUNDS OF AN ESTATE.

THE "CALL'S" NEW QUARTERS

A BLIND BEGGAR WHILE DRUNK BEATS A MAN WHO OFFERED HIM AID.

N. W. Spaulding, ex-United States Sub-Treasurer and ex-Mayor of Oakland, and William B. Carr, the well-known Kern County capitalist, have been ordered to appear before Judge Ellsworth on March 25 and show cause why an attachment should not issue to compel them to render an account in the estate of Harrison J. McKusick, deceased, for whom they have been acting as administrators, and why the letters to them as such should not be revoked.

McKusick was a wealthy resident of

Oakland, and when he died in July 1893, he left an estate of nearly \$200,000 to his four minor daughters, share and share alike, each to be paid her share when she reached the age of 20 years.

McKusick placed the property in charge of his friends, Spaulding and Carr, de- signing upon them to see that his orphaned daughters were fairly dealt with.

A month ago Susie Spencer McKusick attained her age specified in the will and made application for her share of the property. It was not forthcoming and she retained Attorney W. H. Wasie to investigate the matter. This the attorney did, with the result that no accounting or explanation of any kind was found on record, although the law requires a report of administrators to be made within six months after their appointment. Messrs. Spaulding and Carr were appointed executors in August, 1893, and Miss McKusick now comes forward alleging misappropriation. She says in her petition: "Affiant is informed and believes that the funds of said estate have been mismanaged and misused and misappropriated by said executors."

The decision was not in accordance with the views expressed by the attorney for the prosecution on the day of trial.

This was the case in which Paxton's attorney intimated that inasmuch as the Judge had favored the railroad throughout the entire proceeding he might as well render his decision at once as it was well known what it would be.

The decision in brief was as follows: "If, in consideration of an abatement from the regular established rate, a passenger voluntarily accepts an excursion or other limited ticket an entirely different case is presented. Here the regular established fare was tendered and accepted and the ticket issued, which was the only ticket a passenger from San Francisco to Alameda via Oakland can obtain; the only ticket provided by the defendant."

A friend of Mr. Spaulding said yesterday that the reason the affairs of the estate had not been properly attended to was because of the illness of Mr. Spaulding, and that when the administrator came into court he would make a satisfactory showing.

He Fooled the Attorney.

The case of Paxton against the Southern Pacific Railroad for refusing to allow stop-over privileges on the Seventh street local train was decided by Judge Allen yesterday. The decision was not in accordance with the views expressed by the attorney for the prosecution on the day of trial.

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as a business office. Subscriptions and advertisements are taken at the Oakland branch on the same basis as at the San Francisco offices.

Adjoining the business office is a commodious space reserved and fitted up for the news staff in Oakland. This end of the office is arranged so that if at any time it becomes necessary a large force of newsmen can be accommodated to handle events of whatever magnitude.

Oakland friends are invited to drop in and inspect the new office.

Called Her a Murderess.

The wife of John M. Breen, the Lorin postmaster who asks for a separation on the ground of her insanity, has commenced an action for divorce on her own account and charges extreme cruelty.

In her answer Mrs. Breen admits that on four occasions she drank too much, but says it was all caused by the constant abuse and inhuman treatment of her husband.

She declares that she did not throw dishes at her husband, although at the time their child was run over by the cars Breen called her one plump home from another and then proceeded to apply many vile epithets to her.

Mrs. Breen in her cross-complaint asks that her husband be made to pay her alimony as his income amounts to \$135 per month. She also desires the custody of their minor child and asks that she be allowed to resume her maiden name, which was Mary Agnes Driscoll.

His Stealings Left on the Boat.

An unknown thief paid a visit to the farmers living in the vicinity of Temescal on Tuesday night and borrowed a wagon and harness from one place, a horse from another and then proceeded to gather up all the chickens in that neighborhood.

He arrived at the Oakland mole early enough Wednesday morning and acted so suspiciously that the police were notified and reached the pier after the boat had started for the city. They notified the San Francisco police force, but when the boat reached the other side of the bay he became alarmed and left his outfit on board the boat and departed with all the stuff recovered, but the thief is still at large.

Handy With His Club.

George Carlin, a blind beggar, who spends most of his time trying to make Judge Woods believe that he is a much-abused man, was in the Police Court yesterday on a charge of battery.

George had not entirely recovered from his election-day debauch, and was falling over the benches in the Seventh-street station-room for when he was taken to court. A kindly disposed gentleman tried to assist him, but George thanked the man by striking him on the head with his club.

Bystanders grasped the uplifted stick before the drunken man could use it again, and J. W. Wittie, the man who was struck, had the blind beggar arrested.

Oakland's Insurance Combine.

The local insurance agents of Oakland, representing fifty-four companies, held a secret meeting last night at 955 Broadway. The object of the gathering was to organize a local board of directors. A committee, consisting of John Martin, Will Pen-ton and Harry Gordon, was appointed. The object of the association is the keeping of rates at a standard figure regardless of what the underwriters of San Francisco may do.

Memorial Services.

Memorial services were held by the colored citizens of this city at the A. M. E. church on Fifteenth street last night in honor of the late Frederick Douglass.

ALAMEDA.

A noisy crowd gathered at the track yesterday afternoon to witness the bicycle speed tests. Bicycle riders were as numerous as spectators, and all seemed bent on trying their skill on the new track.

Nissen was appointed starter and Fred White acted as timekeeper.

The "quad" set a quick pace, but Edwards, with his 18-pound Rambler, was up against the rear wheel all the way. The time made was 24.15 for the quarter mile, beating the coast record 4.5 of a second. There was some disappointment among the wheelmen and a second trial was agreed upon. In this attempt the timers announced that 23 flat had been made. There was great rejoicing among the wheelmen, and it is believed that the next few days will see the world's quarter-mile record lowered. The best record is 21.25, made on an Eastern straightaway course. The trials will continue to-day.

Some of the most expert cyclists on the coast were present yesterday morning, among them being Walter Foster, Robert Smyth, Thomas H. B. Varney, Charles Bates, A. Nissen, Fred White, Dick Alwood and Charles Wells.

Guardmen Happy.

The members of the military company are in a happy frame of mind. Their letter was received yesterday by Captain Chipman that the warrants for their pay for time served during the strike last year would arrive to-day and they could go to San Francisco to have them cashed. The amount to be distributed to Company G is about \$1500.

Speed Track Entertainment.

The performances of the Boulevard Minstrel at Armory Hall to-morrow and Saturday evenings promises to be well attended. The managers have been rehearsing faithfully, and the boulevard entertainers are zealous in their endeavors to make the affair a success.

Academy Baseball.

The students of Anderson's Academy have organized a baseball team. The first game will be played on Saturday, when the team will play the Berkeley team. The academy will be represented in the athletic meet on Saturday at the Olympic grounds.

Proposed Library Building.

L. B. Brown, son of chairman of the Board of Education C. A. Brown, has submitted a design for the proposed new library building. The estimated cost is \$18,000, and shows a handsome structure. The design is on exhibition at the public library.

BERKELEY.

The winners in the University trial field day, which was held yesterday on the cinder track, were: 100-yard dash—Barnes '98, handicap 2 yards, time 10.25 sec.; three-quarter-mile run—Brown '98, scratch, time 3 min. 26 sec.; 220-yard dash—Koch '98, scratch, time 24 sec.; 220-yard hurdle race—Chesnut '96, scratch, time 29.39 sec.; high jump—Howell '98, handicap 6 inches, height 6 ft. 6 in. In the 100-yard dash Barnes was defeated Stiggins, who was the scratch man.

The baseball game between the College and Crescent teams resulted in a victory for the University. The score was 17 to 8.

Constable Newell to Resign.

C. J. Newell, who for three years has been constable of West Berkeley, is going to resign his office. He intends to pass into private life about the end of this month. This makes the third official resignation in Berkeley within a couple of months. Town Clerk Woodsum went out in order to take C. Newell's vacant position was filled by C. S. Preble, who resigned his position as president of the Trustees for the purpose.

A Child Scalded.

A child was scalded at the residence of its father, G. C. Boedicker, corner of Alston and Fourth streets, yesterday. The little one tipped a pot of boiling water over itself.

Jones Will Lecture.

Rev. Jenkins Lloyd Jones, the eminent Chicago preacher, will lecture in Assembly Hall, at the college, to-morrow, at noon. The address will be entitled "The Cost of an Idea."

Died From Natural Causes.

An old man named Robert S. Ring fell dead at the corner of Fourth and Everett streets, yesterday afternoon. He roomed at the street and existed on a pittance sent to him by relatives from Washington, D. C. An autopsy showed that he died from heart failure.

# "OLD PARD" BASSETT STIRRING THINGS UP.

HIS APPEARANCE IN THE OAKLAND POLITICAL FIELD BRINGS TURMOIL WITH IT.

THE LIE ALREADY PASSED.

THE POLICY OF THE MAYOR-ELECT AS YET A MATTER OF CONJECTURE.

With the advent of J. M. Bassett, Huntington's "Old Pard," into the Council after the first Monday in April, Oakland expects to see the liveliest political times it has ever known.

The ball is already rolling, and one authority has given "Old Pard" the lie direct. In an interview about the water front, of which part of Oakland Bassett made a life study, that gentleman used the following language:

I spent six months looking up the records on Oakland's water front, and found the title of the railroad company hazy. I wrote the whole history of the matter.

I took it to Frank Leach, the editor of the Enquirer, and after he had read it over he said he had never heard anything about the question of the title of the water front before, and that it would make a sensation, and he agreed to publish it entire the following day. I requested that the article be kept in the Enquirer office, and was assured that it would be. The next day I went the office and the city editor explained that they could not publish the matter. I asked for the copy and was told that Leach had it. Several days later Leach sent it to my house. In the meantime Harvey Brown, the railroad attorney, told me that I could not get the article published in Oakland. He said he had read it over at the company's office at Fourth and Townsend streets. A few hours later in the day I asked Frank Moffitt, editor of the Times, if he would publish the article, and he said no; that he had read it at Fourth and Townsend streets, and didn't want to publish it.

The publication of the foregoing language is what has brought a house down

on Mr. Bassett's head. Mr. Leach is mad all over about it and said yesterday:

A large portion of the above is a tissue of falsehoods. The story that the Enquirer showed the article to Harvey Brown or any other railroad man, is simply a lie. Mr. Bassett told that the Enquirer proposed to write up the water front history itself and preferred to do it in its own way.

The new Councilman-at-large gives out the impression that the Enquirer did not print the story, but in a speech which Mayor-elect Davis delivered February 23, 1895, the latter said, after telling Bassett's story:

"Three or four days afterward there appeared in the Enquirer our manuscript, as their own production, butchered and garbled to suit the taste of the paper. How did Leach get it? Had he time in a few days to get these facts? How did he get it? He got it in an indecent way. He did what no decent man would do. I know what he got it. He copied my manuscript. He chopped out all objectionable features in my manuscript and published it as his own."

Editor Leach then follows up his defense in this way:

So, two years ago, the story was that the Enquirer stole the narrative from Bassett and published it, while now the charge seems to be that the Enquirer refused to publish it. The two versions appear to contradict each other.

As a matter of fact, the whole thing as related by Bassett is, as before stated, a tissue of falsehoods. The truth is that on the 27th of November and the 8th of December, 1891, the Enquirer printed two long articles, each filling a page, in which the history of the water front was given in far greater detail than Davis gave it in the article he offered the Enquirer about the same time.

A story is afloat to the effect that Mayor-elect Davis will not recognize the charter amendment election, by which the Board of Public Works was voted out of office and its power given to a new board, composed of the Mayor, City Attorney and City Engineer.

"Such a thing is not likely," said an Oakland politician yesterday. "One of the objections to the amendments was that the change contemplated would put too much power in the hands of the Mayor in the way of appointments and city affairs. When Pardee engineered those amendments he had Nelson in view as his successor and not Davis, and he fixed the matter so that Mr. Nelson would have almost autocratic powers. You don't suppose that an instant that Davis would throw his power to the wind. With things in the old way he would have only the appointment of one member. Two members would be secured. He would continue to hold and the Mayor would find himself in a beautiful minority. Under the new system he can reign almost supreme, and, as he has the entire Street, Fire and Police departments under his charge, he would find no trouble in making room for his friends."

Mr. Heitman is still in a quandary. He secured the most votes for Councilman-at-large, but another man claims the office because Mr. Heitman is not entitled to the "Old Pard" Bassett, also elected as Councilman-at-large.

In speaking of the middle yesterday City Attorney Johnson expressed the opinion that Heitman was eligible. He said:

"I have not looked into the matter very closely as yet, but my impression is that the four men having the highest number of votes are the men elected. The Council does not know where the candidates reside. They must canvass the vote. It will devolve then upon the person



THIS IS A RED-LETTER DAY FOR THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

EVERYBODY'S HAT IS IN AIR, FOR WE ARE THE S. F. AND S. J. R. R. TERMINAL.

CLAUS SPRECKELS REJOICED.

HE SAYS THE FORCES AGAINST THE BILL WERE BIG, BUT THEY FAILED.

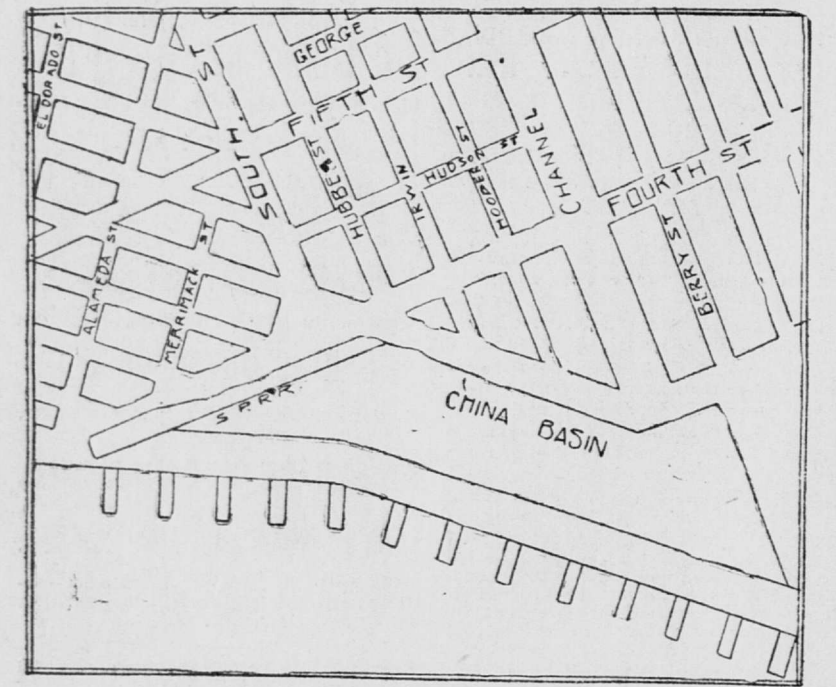
The last obstacle has been removed; the way is clear; it is now San Francisco to Bakersfield; Are there any skyrockets in the house?

Those who insist upon remaining calm have the right, of course, this being now a free country—now, understand, or so shortly to be so that there is no use making close distinctions—but the thing to do this day is to explode all the fireworks within reach and to make whatever noise is possible.

This day Doubt has shaken rueful hands with Certainty, and all the clouds that lowered o'er our house are in the muddy depths of China Basin.

An interval of a few moments will be permitted just here for cheering purposes. Louder please!

It has come down from Sacramento by



CHINA BASIN, THE PROBABLE TERMINUS OF THE VALLEY ROAD IN THIS CITY. [Drawn from the official map.]

wire that the bill letting the San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley Railroad into the metropolis has passed the second house and is practically law. Under that law the new road may occupy the water front lots and have a local habitation in the city. Its purpose—the purpose of the railroad company—so far as has been determined upon, is to build its terminal station at China Basin at the foot of Illinois street, and there the unlimbered product of one of the most fruitful valleys of the State may be shortly set down for distribution to the world, and as the enterprise shall rapidly develop to its ultimate destiny of reaching into every section of the State, striking off its commercial bonds, as it goes, San Francisco will attain her destiny also, in sympathetic touch with every section, the distributing center for all.

Another interval for cheering will be here permitted, with a few balloons and fireworks. The number of balloons is not restricted.

If this story appears a little disconnected remember that this is a great day and too much should not be expected just here.

As to China Basin it is a slough now that makes no boast as to its looks. Usually a man would walk around the block to keep it out of sight. But it is a perfectly lovely place to drive nice and build piers and such things that should not require the Governor to expect.

President Claus Spreckels of the new road and all the directors and others chiefly interested were jubilant yesterday upon receipt of the news, which was laid upon their table almost before the result was announced by the president of the Senate at Sacramento.

"This makes the San Francisco and San Joaquin Railroad a known quantity," said Mr. Spreckels in response to the question as to how he felt about it. "We know now exactly where we are and what we have to do. Well, I should think so."

"I don't want to commence making failures now, but when I have looked over the forces which have been arrayed against us in the past few days I am free to confess that I have been somewhat apprehensive as to the character of the result which would follow this contest. However, everything has turned out splendidly, and of course we all feel elated over the matter and encouraged to prosecute the building of the road from now on with renewed energy."

"I shall call a meeting of the board of directors soon, but I can't say as yet upon what day. I will wait until our friends get back from Sacramento."

"The work of building the road will be commenced just as soon as it can be gotten under way. The terminus for this end of the road, at least, is determined upon, and it is not Baden or any other suburb, but the city of San Francisco itself. This is the most important. The prompt and favorable action of the Legislature in the face of the forces that were to thwart us, came at this time like a godsend. We will have no trouble, I am sure, in securing the terminal desired. Our progress from this time will be comparatively swift. Subscriptions, I am sure, will come to us more readily, for every important feature in the proposition is now clearly defined. The newspapers will have something defining to present to the public. The directors are all delighted."

"Do you feel like cheering a little now? Very well. A bell will be rung three minutes before the curtain rises, so you need not hurry."

Vice-President Whittier was also highly elated. He stated that a meeting of the directors would be held to-day and a list of the new subscribers be given to the public. He said that the favorable action of the Legislature would have a

BOWED TO THE COURT'S ORDERS.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION RE-STORED TEACHERS WHO WERE DISMISSED:

MAY ONLY BE TEMPORARY.

CHARLES I. HAVENS IS APPOINTED THE ARCHITECT OF THE BOARD.

Incompetent teachers as well as those who have not obeyed the rules made for their guidance by the Board of Education will probably have from that body as soon as the legal formalities imposed by a recent decision of Judge Wallace are complied with. At the meeting of the board last evening Attorney William Grant handed in a communication advising that the case of J. A. Itself, reduced in rank and salary for incompetency, against the board, in which Judge Wallace rendered a decision in favor of the teacher, be not appealed, and that other teachers whose cases hinge on the same points be restored to their positions until the proper proceedings can be had.

The teachers in question are: Miss Soule, Miss Rider, Miss Ricket and Miss Ashmeath, the first three having been dismissed for incompetency and the latter for disobeying rules regarding corporal punishment by the last board. All stood for the return of their positions, and the decision of the court stated that inasmuch as their cases had been heard and decided in committee and not by the full board the action was illegal.

A resolution was adopted restoring them to their positions in accordance with the decision of the court, followed immediately by another suspending them pending an investigation of the charges of which they were originally convicted by the committee. Later Director Clinton questioned the right of the board to take any such action, and on motion of Director Comte the last resolution was rescinded.

Director Murdoch said that charges would be brought and tried at an early date, and the question of their competency or incompetency decided once and for all. Director Clinton said that he thought that all charges brought against teachers should be given a full investigation, and suggested that in future all cases should be heard before the whole board.

Considerable discussion was caused by a resolution offered by Director Barrett, creating the office of architect of the board, which was abolished some time ago.

The resolution also provided for the appointment of Charles I. Havens to the office and defined the duties which he shall perform.

Mr. Barrett said that in view of the recent report of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds that a majority of the buildings under the control of the board were in bad repair or in need of extensive and expensive alterations, such an official was absolutely necessary. Director McElroy opposed the measure on the ground that it was the duty of the members of the committee to look out for such matters and that the \$150 which the office would carry would be a burden on the city. The

resolution was finally adopted by a vote of 7 to 4.

Communications were received from residents of Noe Valley, west of Castro street, offering sites for the schoolhouse asked for by that section at prices ranging from \$500 to \$700. The matter was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mrs. Nellie Blessing Eyster was appointed a special teacher to instruct the pupils of the public schools on the evils of alcoholic liquors and tobacco for the month of April at a compensation of \$50.

The following transfers and appointments were made:

Miss Emma G. Howard to Bernal Heights School, Robert L. Mann to Hamilton Evening School, Miss Martha H. Pope transferred from Potrero Primary School to Marshall Primary School.

Florence Fairchild to a vacancy in the Washington Grammar School, Miss E. Morgan to the Potrero Primary School, Miss Daisy Jesse transferred from the South End Primary School to the South San Francisco School, James Eisenschmel to instructorship of penmanship at the Evening Business School.

The board decided that the amount of salary lost by Principals Joseph O'Connor, Albert Lyser, Miss Laura Fowler and Deputy Superintendent of Schools Babcock between the time they were reduced by the last board and restored by the present board should be made good to them.

Yale's La Freckla.

Death to Freckles.

Mme. M. Yale was recently asked the question "which of her discoveries she considered the most wonderful."

Her reply was as follows: La Freckla, because it unmasked my own face from a filthy mass of freckles and gave me the beautiful rose leaf complexion which you see and which has been admired by the people of every nation.

Before I discovered La Freckla I was a freckled face individual, disgusted with my own appearance.

To-day I am the envy of every woman who looks at my skin.

La Freckla will remove any case of freckles in existence and leave the skin as transparent as crystal. One or two applications remove tan and sunburn. It takes from three to nine days to destroy every trace of freckles. It is the only remedy known to the world that does this. Now is the time to use La Freckla, as it strengthens the skin, removes and prevents freckles and sunburn. \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by all druggists or

MME. M. YALE, Temple of Beauty, 146 State st., Chicago.

REDINGTON & CO., Wholesale Druggists, San Francisco, are supplying the dealers of the Pacific Coast with all of my remedies.

London has 170 pianoforte factories.

NEW TO-DAY-DRY GOODS. HALE'S SILK SALE

THE MOST IMPORTANT SHOPPING NEWS THIS WEEK. These are the facts. Peremptory Trade Sale in New York February 6th and 7th. Nearly 10,000 pieces of all classes of Silk sold to highest bidders. It went cheap. We were the largest buyers from the Pacific Coast. We began this Special Silk Sale Monday last. It continues—here are some samples of the low prices. This season's styles, patterns and color tones.

ALL-SILK BLACK FAULLE, 19 inches wide, soft, lustrous, beautiful every thread silk, cheap and wide or \$1.00 yard save 25c a yard at least.....	60c	Yard	ALL-SILK BLACK LUXOR, 22 inches wide, soft, heavy, well-nigh perfect, worth \$1.50 at least; sale price.....	\$1.00	Yard
ALL-SILK BLACK ARMURE, 19 inches wide. You know the pretty diamond-shaped pattern, the lustrous black. This special lot is worth 85c anyway.....	60c	Yard	ALL-SILK BLACK REGENCE, 21 inches wide, the ribbed pattern which resembles a Bengaline (only this is all silk), runs lengthwise of the piece; it is a magnificent fabric, worth at the lowest \$1.50.....	\$1.00	Yard
ALL-SILK BLACK GROS-GRAIN, 24 inches wide, and French Gros-grain at that; it's worth \$1.25; we are going to sell it at.....	80c	Yard	ALL-SILK RHADAME, 19 inches wide, in colors only (no black), an excellent quality, only.....	50c	Yard
ALL-SILK BLACK GROS-GRAIN, 24 inches wide, French make and a very heavy, desirable quality; the \$1.50 kind you ever saw.....	\$1.00	Yard	ALL-SILK TAFFETAS, 19 inches wide, 12 styles and 100 color tones, spots, dots, sprays, stripes, fine checks, all the novelties of patterns for 1895; marked now.....	75c	Yard

Sale of Muslin Underwear. NEW TO-DAY. A FEW SPECIALS.

Hale Bros. 937, 939, 941 Market Street.

DEATH OF ALFRED BARSTOW IN THE REVENUE SERVICE.

A PROMINENT PIONEER LAWYER SUDDENLY DIES OF HEART DISEASE.

AS POLICE JUDGE FINED MARK TWAIN—WAS UNITED STATES MAIL AGENT.

Alfred Barstow, of the law firm of Rhodes & Barstow, died suddenly at his home in Oakland Tuesday evening of fatty degeneration of the heart.

Judge Barstow was a native of Vermont, 65 years of age, and came to California in 1849 around the Horn in the ship Magnolia, which had sailed from New Bedford, Mass. Among the other passengers were the late Thomas H. Selby, John F. Pope, R. A. Swain and S. M. Collins.

Mr. Barstow after his arrival went to the mines for a time, but soon came back to this city to study law, and was admitted to practice. In the sixties he was elected a Justice of the Peace, and while sitting as Police Judge among the prisoners brought before him one morning was Charles L. Clemens, one of the bright young men of the Call's local staff, who has since become known to fame as Mark Twain, and who was charged with being drunk. The usual fine was imposed, but Mark begged off, saying that he had "nothing" in his pockets but a plug of tobacco and a broken jackknife, and the fine was remitted.

During the two administrations of President Grant Mr. Barstow was the United States mail agent for this coast, and for many years was secretary of the Republican State Central Committee. In 1879 he formed a law partnership with his father-in-law, A. L. Rhodes, at the end of that year the partnership was dissolved. Mr. Barstow was a very genial, kindly man, with many warm friends. He was devoted to the members of his family, with whom he resided in Oakland. He leaves a widow, a grown daughter, and a son now in the senior class at Stanford University. The deceased was a member of the Pioneers' Society. The funeral will take place from the residence in Oakland to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

Good Advertising. SELLING PURE WHITE DINNER PLATES AT FIVE CENTS EACH. GREAT AMERICAN IMP. TEA CO.'S STORES. Other lines of Crockery equally cheap.

Considerable excitement has been caused in United States revenue marine circles by a recent decision of the Secretary of the Treasury. All officers who are unable to perform the duties of their respective offices are to be retired and the younger men are to be promoted.

At present many of the officers in command of the United States revenue cutters hold the rank of first or second lieutenant, the captain as a general rule being too old to do active duty. It is the same in the engineers' department, and in consequence many deserving officers are kept in the second rank. At present there are twenty-four officers "awaiting orders," and out of this number there are eight captains, four first lieutenants, two second lieutenants, one third lieutenant, five chief engineers, three first assistant engineers and one second assistant engineer.

Of this number only three belong to the Pacific Coast. One was formerly captain of the revenue cutter Harriet and is well known in San Francisco. He is now blind. Another is Captain J. H. Scammon, who has not been to sea since 1883. He now resides in San Francisco on waiting orders. At different times he commanded the revenue cutters Shubrick, Lincoln, Wayanda and Wolcott. The Wolcott is now the only one of the four cutters employed in the service.

Chief Engineer Wayson is also on waiting orders and has been since 1893. He is a very sick man and will never go to sea again. He served on the Bear, Corwin and Wolcott.

In consequence of these retirements and the consequent promotions there is a demand for cadets. Uncle Sam has vacancies for a number of young gentlemen in his revenue service and an examination will be held next April to select the twelve who shall pass the best examination. There are about thirty-six aspirants and of these six come from California. The latter are: Albert H. Buhner, Sterling G. Cousins and John Hel, of San Francisco; Lorne A. d'Yoe and Howard A. Tension, of San Jose, and Robert Hawkhurst Jr. of Alameda. To accommodate these young gentlemen an examination will be held in San Francisco on April 1 next, the examining board being composed of Captain C. L. Hoar of the revenue cutter Richard Rush and Captain W. C. Coulson, inspector of Life-saving Stations. All the other candidates will report at Washington, D. C., for examination at their own expense.

A candidate must be a citizen, not less than 18 or more than 23 years of age and unmarried. The law says the marriage of a cadet will be considered as equivalent to his resignation and his name will be stricken from the register forthwith. He must secure at least 75 per cent in mathematics, physics, chemistry, grammar, composition, history, spelling, geography, literature and one language (German, French or Spanish) outside of English. If two candidates tie, the one who has the largest percentage in mathematics will be chosen. The successful cadets will have to serve a probationary term of two years and pass an examination upon what they have learned every six months. At the end of that time they will be promoted to a third lieutenancy and will then be marriageable.

The first printed books abounded to such an extent in abbreviations that they were extremely difficult to read and understand, and a treatise was prepared and printed on "How to Read a Printed Book." It gave explanations of the abbreviations.

ALICE EDITH LEAVES TOWN.

MYSTERIOUS MOVE OF THE WOMAN WHO CLAIMS TO BE BLYTHE'S WIDOW.

SHE STATED SHE WOULD NEVER AGAIN SIGN HER NAME IN THE CONTEST.

Alice Edith Dickinson, or Blythe, as she herself insists in her name, has quietly abandoned her apartments in the Blythe building at 724 Market street and left San Francisco.

After the Supreme Court had handed down its decision that she was not the wife of the deceased millionaire whose life was so much of a mystery Alice Edith declared to her attorney she would abide by this final conclusion.

"I am done with the contest now and forever," she said after deliberating on the decision. "I shall never sign my name to a paper in the case again, so that ends it."

And yet she lived on in her old artistic quarters in the Blythe block and no more was heard of her until a sign was posted on her doors. She had left town so quietly that many persons interested in the celebrated lawsuit believed there was a mystery connected with the passing hence.

There is no mystery," explained her attorney, Henry E. Highton, last evening. "The case shall be pushed further whether Mrs. Blythe is in town or country. All I know about her going away is that a young man named Selby called on my office this afternoon and told me that she had moved from the city and gone to live in the country. The young man brought me a letter from Mrs. Blythe, which I presume was written by that lady, and informed me that she would tell me anything I wished to know."

"I cannot imagine why she should leave town, unless, indeed, some one interested in the case may have induced her to go west, to give up the contest. She has transferred any interest in the estate she may have, which is a matter of record, and consequently has not the power to settle with other claimants."

WORK OF THE GRAND JURY.

Several More Arrests Made on Indictments and Presentments.

Several arrests on Grand Jury indictments and presentments were made yesterday and last night and all were released on bonds.

Charles R. Franklin and George W. Franklin, election officers in the Fourth Precinct of the Twenty-eighth District, and Patrick McCann, election officer in the Fourth Precinct of the Twenty-seventh District, are charged with making false returns to the Registrar. They each gave bonds in \$1000.

Mrs. Mary E. Rainey, wife of Samuel Rainey, W. W. Young, H. Caillaud, Rosalie Faure and Martin O'Dea are charged with renting houses for purposes of ill fame. They were each released on \$100 bonds.

THE LANAR CASE.

An Account of the Part Played by Dr. Chismore Misunderstood.

In the Call's account of the suicide of Alphonse Lanar at the French Hospital Sunday last Dr. George Chismore was named as the physician who attended the frontiersman. The doctor not only attended Lanar and prescribed for his ailments, but assisted him in other ways.

The simple narrative of the case, as it appears, been misunderstood in some quarters. It has been said by some to have been a mere medical case, and that the physician. Nothing of the kind was intended, and nothing of the kind could be justified. Dr. Chismore's ability is unquestioned in this community, and his conduct in connection with the Lanar case was commendable.

John P. Irish, the Naval Officer, said: "San Francisco has suffered from the prohibition of ship and car coming together and the drainage tax on commerce which that prohibition causes. This is what drove business up the bay, and has also diverted it to Puget Sound. Ports, where ship and car come together. In the South Atlantic ports trade goes to the harbor where ship and car get alongside of each other and made works at Here, France, contrived and promoted by the present